SATURDAY NIGHT

ANUARY 24, 1950

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y Gus Garber

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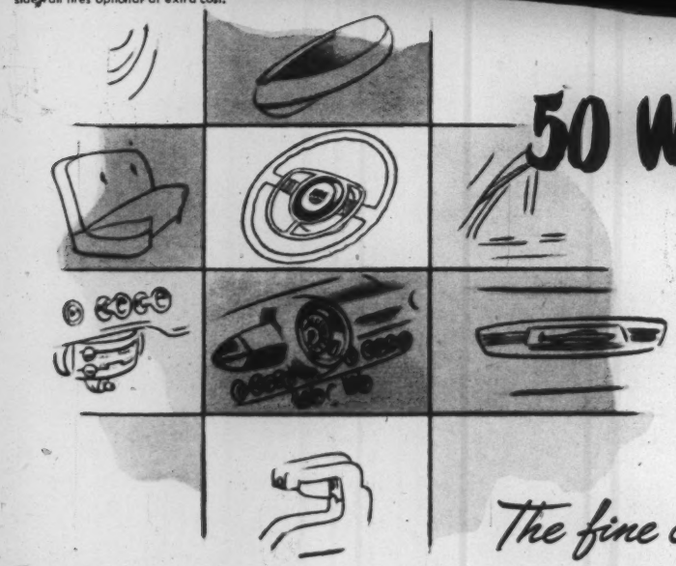

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letters

"We Don't Have Any"

IN PROVIDING a pillory in which to expose those who flaunt their flouting of reasonable English, SATURDAY NIGHT has given a lot of us the feeling that we've got off our chests a nagging sense of irritation.

Another growing usage in speech and writing that has long bothered me personally is the combination of "do" and "have" to mean simple possession.

Twenty years ago most people said "I haven't a cent," or "I haven't got a cent." Today virtually everyone in the United States—and the habit is spreading in Canada and even in England—says "I don't have a cent."

The trouble here is not an out-and-out mistaken meaning but a difference in nuance of meaning. This use of "do," which normally implies action, for the simple fact of possession, seems to me bad for two reasons: it gives a sense of action where none is intended, and it uses a couple of verbs where a variation of one would serve.

The Canadian Press, Toronto, Ont. CHARLES BRUCE

Calgary Round-Up

SINCE the introduction of your new departments I have often been puzzled by the selection of items for the National Round-Up. When I read in SATURDAY NIGHT a short report from Calgary, say, under the heading Alberta, does that mean nothing else of importance in the opinion of SN, happened in Alberta during the week?

And who is your Calgary correspondent?

Winnipeg, Man. GRAHAM V. JACKSON

■ *The answer to the first question is: Certainly not. SN's National Round-Up editors select material from correspondents' stories that is considered significant ("interpreting or anticipating") to all Canada. Many good stories are crowded out in the effort to cover as many Canadian provinces as possible. But scores of items about Canada appear in other departments (Business, Sports, People, Art, etc.) every week.*

BASIL DEAN

Our Calgary correspondent is Basil Dean, Associate Editor of The Calgary Herald.

German Recovery

IN YOUR ISSUE of December 27, you quote Mr. Peter C. Dobell as saying, in his valuable survey of conditions in Germany: "While wages are only 134 per cent of 1938, prices are on the average twice as high. It seems that the Government must adopt some expedient by which public buying power can be expanded."

This condition simply means that the masses of the German people are now considerably poorer than in 1938. Considering that Germany provoked and lost the greatest war in history during the period under comparison, the only surprise should arise from the consequences having been so mild. . .

What action could the German Government take? The purchasing power of a nation is equal to its production. There are only two known forms of Government action which will increase production. One is to impose rigid discipline. As Mr. H. J. Laski has pointed out, the experiments in this direction have all failed to produce results equal to those obtained under the methods of free enterprise. The other, and so far more successful plan, is that which is being tried by Herr Adenauer—to remove all governmental checks to enterprise and industry.

I suspect that Mr. Dobell must have in mind something in the nature of debasement of the currency. That does work temporarily in special cases—such as in Canada at the outbreak of the Second World War, (but) once a reasonable degree of full employment has been reached, debasement of the currency decreases rather than increases the volume of production. We are experiencing that condition now.

The German people know all about debasement of the currency. They tried it once, and, while they succeeded in defrauding their creditors, they had experiences they will scarcely wish to repeat.

Given peace in Europe for a generation, the German people are quite likely to outrun the rest of us in reconstruction.

Whether they will fall, on the way, into the temptation of substituting military adventures for economic activity, as they have fallen three times in less than a century, we cannot know as yet.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

From New Zealand

I HAVE JUST received my first copies of the new SATURDAY NIGHT, and hasten to add my congratulations on the excellent format and the consistently high quality of the reading matter.

To one who lived among Canadians long enough to claim some knowledge of them, SATURDAY NIGHT is eagerly awaited and serves to keep me fully posted on the affairs of the nation, from Atlantic to Pacific. It is read from cover to cover by all members of my family, and passed on to others who thus have the opportunity of learning something of Canada.

Auckland, NZ. L. M. DEATH

Provinces at Ottawa

AS MY NAME is mentioned in "Arena for a clash of Leaders" (SN Dec. 27) I feel obliged to ask you to publish a correction of some of the statements made.

The reference to the 1935-36 conference contains the following—"Attorney-General J. B. McNair, reflecting the strong 'Provincialist' views of his colleagues, notably Hon. A. P. Paterson, cast a negative vote, opposing any change in method of amending the constitution".

The Minister of Justice acted as Chairman and each member of the Constitutional Committee was handed a copy of a lengthy document, which had been prepared by some federal official, and without sufficient time to thoroughly study what was in that document. Ontario moved its adoption, promptly seconded by Quebec . . .

McNair was next asked for his opinion and he pointed to some objectional features and, in effect, asked for a round table conference to draft a formula that would be fair to all concerned. But he was told that no change would be considered, and he refused to approve of that document.

As New Brunswick's invitation to the conference did not specify what subjects would be discussed, all of our Ministers, except one, were in Ottawa. That evening our Prime Minister called a meeting of our Government in our hotel, to consider that document. As President of the Council, I explained the message from the Committee that it was useless to suggest changes in that document and that it was up to our Government to approve or reject it, *in toto*. It seemed clearly to be the object of that document to make our national constitution a political party football to be changed at will of the political party in power.

The Dysart Government of New Brunswick having more regard for the future welfare of this nation than they had for the wishes of some federal political leaders, rejected that document . . .

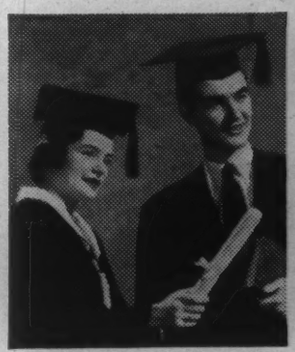
The fact that your contributor classed me as a "provincialist" would be comic if it and some of his statements regarding Canada did not disclose the tragic fact that he has been misled by Ontario's untrue propaganda and does not know the origin of the Dominion of Canada and apparently does not know the difference between provincial rights and federal or constitutional contractual rights, which are defined in the several documents which constitute our national structure. . .

I have felt that I am one of the most loyal Federalists in this nation and have certainly done what I could to have restored to the national government the independence and strength which politicians, catering for support from centralized pro-U.S. interests, have taken from it, regardless of what is written in Canada's Constitution.

Saint John, NB. A. P. PATERSON

See what happened in 1949 to families like these!

(A REPORT FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA)



MEET THE BERTRAM'S son and daughter! Last year, life insurance helped put them both through college. For thousands of other Canadians, life insurance money made it possible to retire, travel, pay off mortgages or start new businesses.

Last year, more than $125 million was paid to living policyholders by the life insurance companies in Canada!

FOR SOME FAMILIES like the Coopers last year brought tragedy. But, although this family lost its father, there was enough money to maintain the home, pay living expenses and keep the children at school — thanks to life insurance.

Death claims paid by the life insurance companies in Canada in 1949 totalled more than $80 million!

TYPICAL OF PEOPLE who bought *new* life insurance policies this year are the Renaults. Since taking this step they have discovered greater peace of mind because it gives them more financial protection and retirement income for the future.

The amount of new life insurance bought in 1949 reached a record total of $1,600 million. Canadian families now own life insurance valued at a total of $14½ billion!

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Building for progress

Last year over two hundred million dollars were invested on policyholders' behalf by the life insurance companies. Result: new schools, roads, bridges, industrial plants and many other projects were completed, promoting progress and creating jobs.

Helping people buy homes

Life insurance companies invested many millions of dollars in mortgages for those who bought new homes last year. So, from coast to coast, thousands of families are now happily settled in the homes they needed so urgently.

Aiding the war against disease

By contributing financial aid to medical research again last year, the life insurance companies helped science to fight cancer, tuberculosis, heart ailments and polio. This research promotes longer, healthier lives for all Canadians.

A useful citizen in your community

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OTTAWA VIEW

HIDE-AND-SEEK

"AFTER ALL," said Maurice Duplessis, waving a cigar across the table at Prime Minister St. Laurent, "we are not here to play hide-and-seek." But that is exactly what the Dominion-Provincial conference was doing, and when it ended the "hiders" were still in hiding.

Duplessis was trying to persuade, cajole or shame St. Laurent into laying down proposals. But Brer St. Laurent "jus' lay low and said nuthin' ". The limit of his commitment was that he would agree to give up the amendment made by Westminster at the end of 1949 if it stood in the way of agreement over the whole field: but not unless there was such agreement.

McNAIR HITS BUTTON

McNAIR of New Brunswick produced happy smiles from the rows of desks marked "Federal Officials" when he bluntly said that at present the federal parliament could make any amendments it liked. The U.K. Parliament, which alone can amend the constitutional acts, would do so if the Dominion Parliament asked it. The provincial governments wouldn't get a look in. St. Laurent said the federal parliament should not touch the fields assigned to the provincial legislatures, but he gently insisted that the provincial governments should make proposals if they wanted to safeguard their rights.

WHO SPEAKS FOR QUEBEC?

PROPOSALS came, but not from Quebec. Duplessis smiled, was witty and gracious. He committed himself to the point of saying "Quebec has an open mind", adding also: "certain convictions which can't be changed". Most premiers said: "The Government of my province thinks . . ." Duplessis said, "Quebec thinks . . ."

Beside him sat "Bob" Lapointe, charming and easy-going son of the late Ernest Lapointe, Solicitor-General in the federal government and MP for Lotbinière county, Que. Two seats away sat the MP for Quebec East, Louis St. Laurent, who did indicate, but very lightly, that the federal government rests on the votes of the same people as the provincial governments.

St. Laurent and Duplessis sparred intermittently — in English — with a grace and nimbleness that made the others seem flat-footed and ponderous, and with a good humor which almost concealed their fundamental differences. Douglas of Saskatchewan made the most political speeches. Campbell of Manitoba took the role of the commonsense layman among a bunch of lawyers. He suggested taking the 1935 proposals (SN, Jan. 10) as a basis of discussion. Frost of Ontario and Macdonald of Nova Scotia had variations of this idea, which produced the most significant discussion.

HOW BIG A TRENCH?

THE 1935 IDEA was to "entrench" —that is to require unanimous consent of the provinces before changing —the existing provisions about education, language, marriage and the administration of justice. Other matters affecting all provinces would have required consent from only two-thirds of the provinces. To the entrenched list Macdonald wanted to add provincial jurisdiction over "property and civil rights". Frost went further and wanted all the provincial powers in Section 92 of the BNA Act entrenched. Douglas and Manning objected, particularly about "property and civil rights".

McNair, who followed the philosopher's rule to "look to the end", said it was no use entrenching provincial powers unless you entrenched federal powers too. Or else the federal parliament wouldn't have to take away "property and civil rights" from the provinces: they'd just say that labor or some other particular subject was not part of "property and civil rights".

Other people had other things they called "fundamental". It began to look as though we'd be left with a thoroughly entrenched and very dead corpse for a constitution.

LAWYERS AT WORK

SEVERAL premiers pointed this out and Campbell suggested getting agreement on certain categories before arguing about what should be put in each of them. A committee of the eleven attorneys-general was set this task.

Their report virtually finished the conference. They agreed on six categories and also suggested putting on the agenda the question of "delegating" powers by agreement from one or more provinces to the Dominion or, theoretically, vice versa. The next stage was to decide what powers should be in each category. This is the crux of the business and this is where the conference decided to get out from under. So a committee representing all the provincial governments, with Stuart Garson as chairman, is to get the suggestions of all the provincial and the federal governments, try to reconcile them and report back.

From now on there's got to be more seeking than hiding.

IT'S EASY to say that the difficult questions have been shelved, not so easy to remember the quiet agreement about problems which thirty years ago would have seemed insoluble.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

THE CALENDAR says it's Winter, but it's Spring in the fashion world, and in stores where women shop for clothes. Suits are by all odds, well-dressed Canadian women's favorite garb for all seasons of the year, but especially so in Spring. One on the cover embodies several of the coming season's top points of interest . . . bloused jacket, deepset sleeves, lots of buttons, a shorter skirt. It's the creation of Gordon, a Montreal house. For a fuller picture of what women will find in the shops this Spring, see pages 24 and 25. For the story behind the industry that makes Canadian women among the best-dressed in the world, see page 9.—*Arnott and Rogers.*

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Capital comment

Why the Parley Succeeded

THE ABILITY of ten provincial premiers and the heads of the National Government to get through three days of conference without even making faces at one another has been duly extolled and celebrated. Nor should the achievement be minimized. Premier J. B. McNair, who was able to look back over fifteen years of conferences, asserted that this was the one which stuck out in his mind; he had been very much impressed with the atmosphere of it. He added: "This convention has shown in my view, that statesmanship in Canada at this moment is at a very high level."

There is some danger that the Canadian people may get the impression from the headlines that a good deal more was accomplished than was actually the case; even that the days of serious provincial-national differences may be ending. A careful reading of the verbatim report leaves one with no such confidence. Nevertheless, while the recollection of a harmonious three days of meeting is still fresh in our minds, it may be worth while searching a moment for the personal and tactical forces which made this particular conference an almost unqualified success.

More Stature

To go over the provincial personalities one by one, comparing earlier performances, does indeed tend to confirm McNair's estimate of a high level of current approach. McNair himself seems to have successfully shaken off most of the ultra-provincialist influence in NB which alone was sufficient to defeat the 1936 conference.

Manning of Alberta has grown greatly in stature. The contrast between his present attitude and the grotesque representations of his predecessor, William Aberhart, in 1941 is most refreshing. When Premier Macdonald of NS faced Prime Minister Mackenzie King in 1945-46, his inherent statesmanship seemed to be struggling, at times unsuccessfully, against his personal antipathies. This time no such adverse influence was present, and his interventions were all of a constructive nature.

Premier Frost of Ontario possessed the power virtually alone to wreck or bless the conference, and he chose the latter. Premier Douglas was irrepressibly determined to bring up wider issues of national-provincial concern, but he did so in a constructive manner. Manitoba and British Columbia, PEI and Newfoundland, strongly and variously represented, helped maintain the admirable atmosphere of which McNair spoke.

What about Premier Maurice Duplessis? Was he the hero of the piece? At least if he had been cast as the villian, he declined to show off. A careful examination of his statements does not show that he has abandoned any of his basic strategical positions. My own guess would be that he found his tactical position at this particular conference somewhat less favorable than in 1945-46, and he governed himself accordingly. Here again one has to remember personal relationships. The Duplessis of 1945-46 facing Mackenzie King and Ilsley is not the same relationship as the Duplessis of 1950 facing Louis St. Laurent, fresh from a triumph in Quebec.

More Safeguards

Praise must be given the Prime Minister for his skilful chairmanship of the constitutional conference. But deeper than that, I think, lies the fact that the National Government is offering the provinces a number of guarantees and safeguards which are not now in the BNA Act, and which because of recent constitutional changes are all the more needed by the provinces.

This may explain a good deal of the harmony of the conference. The provincial premiers know a good thing when they see it. The National Government can do a great deal for the future security of the provinces, and even the strongest provincial autonomist would be foolish not to look carefully at what is being offered.

As St. Laurent correctly pointed out some time ago—and got little but political abuse for his pains—the present constitution guarantees or entrenches nothing. Even the use of the French language, or for that matter, the English language, could technically be swept away by a joint address to London, by a simple vote of both houses at Ottawa. The speed with which Ottawa secured the new amendment to Section 91 must have rather frightened the provinces. Even if the new 91 (i) is not so comprehensive as some premiers think it is, the ease with which the National Government could expand the content of 91 was perturbing. No wonder "entrenchment" is attractive.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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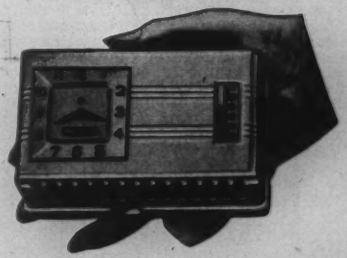

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Programme for Trade Recovery Calls for Exchange Stabilizer

Canada's reputation, achievement and strength offset anxieties caused by world conditions—development of resources, increased population and foreign trade needed

A five-point programme for world recovery was a feature of James Muir's Presidential address at the Annual Meeting of shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Muir also stressed Canada's economic development and her continuing role in world economy.

Reviewing international currency experience during the 19th and 20th centuries, Mr. Muir referred to the stability of sterling before 1914. "Several important factors contributed to the enduring dependability of the sterling standard. First, debtor nations accepted exchange parities which they were able to maintain through relatively small adjustments of prices and money incomes. Second, debtors were willing to accept the discipline of the gold standard and to acquiesce, under the rules of that standard, in the price and income adjustments which their trading position required. And third, the world's creditor, Great Britain, made additional sterling available through the vigorous international lending of her financial and business community and the free trade policy of her government."

COMBINE PAST, PRESENT

"In meeting any emergency we must combine the lessons of the past with inventiveness and imagination in the present. In the past, as in any relatively normal period, responsibility for international economic stability was divided between the creditor and debtor countries of the world. But, in the period immediately following the second world war the primary responsibility lay with the creditors; and in meeting this responsibility, the United States and Canada embarked on an unprecedented programme of loans and gifts to the war-torn countries of Europe . . ."

"The nations of Europe, through their own efforts and with the help of loans and gifts from abroad, have built up their production to the pre-war standard. Further progress in production would be immensely beneficial, but the immediate problem has become not production as such but efficient production. In other words, we are back to normal times again in the sense that the old problems of competition in international trade, such as costs, prices, and salesmanship, must once more be met. Under these conditions, we still need the inventiveness and imagination which have helped debtor and creditor countries by co-operative effort to progress as far as they have along the road to world recovery. But we need also to restore as nearly as we can the favorable economic environment that made international stability possible in the golden age of the sterling standard. . ."

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

Mr. Muir discussed the Canadian economy in 1949 under four main heads: "(1) Canada's reputation, (2) Canada's record, (3) Canada's weakness and (4) Canada's strength.

(1) **Canada's Reputation.** Mr. Muir pointed out that among foreign observers "Canada is at once the bulwark of free enterprise, and a model of wisdom of government regulation; the possessor of an admirable private banking system and of the best practice in efficient Central Bank control: the stronghold of a sound conservative tradition and the home of interesting experiments in political and economic order."

"We don't have to be too modest, at least among ourselves. We can spare ourselves an inferiority complex and the abnormal national behavior to which it may give rise. As a nation, we have accomplished much; not all of it is good, but the power for good is there; and in 1949, as in previous years, our good repute is, in large measure, supported by our record."

(2) **Canada's Record.** Mr. Muir briefly summarized Canadian business conditions in 1949. The year saw "a further increase in Canada's industrial plant and equipment, the maintenance of the high levels of consumption attained in 1948, and the over-all expansion of the net and gross national product beyond the record levels of a year ago." He noted too that "Canada is one of the few countries today that can still boast a substantial budget surplus. This not only contributes to stability, but it turns prosperity to good account by improving the credit of the government."

(3) **Canada's Weakness.** Mr. Muir referred in some detail to Canada's export position and her vulnerability to the current unbalance in international markets. After summarizing Canada's trade in 1949, two main conclusions were stressed: "First, our over-all surplus with the world is dwindling; and, second, our direct earnings of dollars through exports to the United States is becoming relatively more important than our indirect earnings of dollars through trade with U.S.-financed Europe."

Mr. Muir referred to the danger of losing established markets in Europe but "the continued failure of our overseas customers to earn sufficient dollars, through trade and investment rather than through gifts from the dollar area may force us to realign our trade. That is, we may have to contemplate the contraction of traditional markets in Europe offset to some degree by increased sales to the dollar area."

"The least transferable of our major exports overseas are wheat and wheat flour." In this case, he pointed out, "shifting is difficult owing to large exportable surpluses of these products within the United States. To finance wheat exports through new loans to the United Kingdom would mean a return to our lending policy of 1945-46 and a return to our dollar-short position of 1947".

"The most favorable development in our world trade would be an increase in our imports from Europe and especially from the United Kingdom, or increased dollar earnings by these countries in their trade with the United States."

"To attempt this shift through further curbs on imports from the United States would be a move backward to more rigid exchange controls with all the disadvantages of such a move for ourselves and for the world economy. Fortunately, the recent devaluations have provided some incentive for precisely the shift we have in mind without an increase in controls. . ."

"The plain truth is that Canada's domestic prosperity depends upon our handling of a complicated foreign-trade problem. And in the final analysis both our domestic prosperity and the future of world trade itself will depend upon a concerted international effort by all nations to return along the path we outlined earlier; that is, along the path to multilateral world trade unhampered by exchange restrictions, bilateral pacts, and all the paraphernalia of government control".

(4) **Canada's Strength.** "It is refreshing to turn from Canada's difficulties in the next few months to her prospects over the next few years, or better still over the next decade and many more to come. We have the essential elements that need only a little time to bring about an enormous increase in our national wealth. These sources of economic strength are our natural resources and the temper of our people.

"Canada's scarcest natural resource is her working population. Here, as with our forests, mines, and oil fields, we must practise conservation through the wise and economical use of what we have. But to parallel our new discoveries and to ensure their full and efficient use we must embark on a bold policy of immigration. In this way we can increase the quantity of the one resource that is in short supply. In this way we can remove the one factor that sets a present limit to the growth of our natural wealth. Against this prospect the few hundred millions of U.S. dollars that measure our present dollar difficulties pale to insignificance."

"This prospect of economic independence does not mean a reduction in trade. We do not have to turn our backs on the interdependence of nations that accompanies international commerce. Trade among independent, industrially developed countries is the most profitable trade of all. The world is gradually moving away from trade between industrialized countries and underdeveloped areas, away from trade that requires colonial dependence, to trade among industrial equals. And in this evolution of world economy, Canada is at present leading the way."

In the development of Canada's natural resources, their use by a larger population, and the exchange of [illegible] increased industrial output in "an [illegible]panding and enriched foreign trade" Mr. Muir saw "an effective guarantee that Canada shall achieve an assured and pre-eminent place in the economy of nations. . ."

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES FIVE STEPS TOWARD WORLD TRADE REVIVAL

Devaluation has at least broken the log jam; but we must take immediate advantage of this initial break in the barriers to trade which have been thrown up by overvalued exchange rates and rigidly held in place by government controls.

The steps, in my opinion, are as follows:

First, nations of the world should re-learn a basic lesson of the first world war, and settle their war debts. . .

Second, for a certain fixed period, we should let the market determine rates of exchange, as it did immediately after the first world war. . .

Third, at the end of this period of free-market valuation, we should stabilize currencies by reference to the rates which the free-market has determined. . .

Fourth, having stabilized exchange rates at the level decreed by the free market, the world must adopt some device to keep them that way. . . The gold standard kept nations within their means before the days of the great illusion that international equilibrium can only be achieved by clamping the fetters of exchange control upon free international trade. . .

Fifth, the gold standard (or its equivalent) must be made to work by the proper discipline not only of debtor but of creditor nations as well. This means a return to the two basic requirements of responsible creditor nations: vigorous international lending and free trade.

General Manager Reports Assets, Deposits Are Up

Mr. T. H. Atkinson, General Manager, reviewed the 1949 Annual Report and stated that the bank's assets had risen by $112,498,000 during the year to $2,334,985,000 and that liquid assets constituted 76.27% of the total liabilities to the public. Commercial loans had also increased. Mr. Atkinson reported deposits at a new all-time high of $2,192,140,000, an amount two-and-a-half times that of 9 years ago. The number of deposit accounts totalled nearly 2,000,000, which included more than 1,500,000 savings accounts in Canada. An increase of $1,400,810 in profits over the previous year was noted by Mr. Atkinson and after providing for the customary deductions, including taxes of $4,435,000 and dividends for shareholders, there was a carry forward in Profit and Loss Account of $3,860,313.

IMPROVED FACILITIES

Referring to the provision of new premises, Mr. Atkinson said: "Since our last report eleven new branch offices have been constructed at points where facilities were inadequate and where extension of existing premises was impracticable, and at forty-six other points improvements and extensions of a major character have been completed. . . In order to better serve the public in districts which are expanding we opened twelve branches and six sub-branches in Canada. At the year-end we were operating 665 branches in Canada and 62 abroad."

SERVICE TO TRADERS

Mr. Atkinson stressed the role played by the Royal Bank's 62 branches abroad in facilitating foreign trade. "For well over a quarter of a century we have operated an extensive chain of our own branches in foreign countries; in fact at certain points we have been established for over half a century, and at November 30, 1949, we had 62 offices which included representation in the key cities of the major South American Republics, throughout the Caribbean area and, of course, we are established in London, England, and New York City, and our affiliate operates in Paris, France. . ."

"The widespread chain of branches coupled with our extensive correspondent relations throughout the world serves as a constant source of statistics and other information including import and exchange regulations which otherwise might not be readily available to us, and our central bureau in Head Office is thus in a position to give up-to-date and complete information to Canadian companies and others having under consideration establishing business relations with clients abroad. We firmly believe that through helpful information given to Canadian businessmen our foreign organization will continue to serve a most useful purpose to Canada in the development of markets abroad for surplus goods."

PROUD OF STAFF

A warm tribute to the bank staff was paid by Mr. Atkinson. "There's nothing this Bank is prouder of than the quality of its personnel. Within every officer, I believe, there is a fine sense of pride in this great institution—pride not only in its achievements and its pre-eminent place in Canadian and world banking, but pride, too, in its being a good place to work. The executive, supervisors and branch managers have all travelled the long road of apprenticeship within the Bank; they talk the same language as the young people who are following the same route, and they are united in trying to make working conditions as pleasant as possible. . ."

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 16 January 24, 1950

The Constitution's Future

THE Constitutional Conference has turned over to a Continuing Committee the interesting task of putting each of the sections or subsections of the British North America Act into one or another of a set of pigeonholes, each pigeonhole consecrated to a different kind of amending process — except the pigeonhole which is to be occupied by the items in the Act that are to be repealed. This is a useful and indeed necessary task which we think the committee should be able to manage without too much difficulty. The difficulty will come when the Government heads get together again to assign a method of amendment to the contents of the fourth pigeonhole.

That the fifth pigeonhole—if its contents are not too large — will evidently require unanimous consent of all eleven governments does not much distress us. There are things in the constitution which we are quite prepared to make practically incapable of amendment.

But if the fourth pigeon-hole — "provisions which concern Parliament and all of the provincial Legislatures"—turns out to be too full, and the more provincialist Provinces are too demanding as regards the majority of Provinces required and the "additional conditions," we shall get a rigidity, an unalterability, of our constitutional structure which may lead to grave trouble. It seems most unfortunate that the Provinces were never thought of, in this conference, as acting by any other means than through their governments, a circumstance which prevents the smaller ones from even being polled in groups such as the Prairies or the Maritimes rather than as separate units.

The apparent enthusiasm of some Provinces for the device of delegation of powers rather surprises us. There are many objections to it, but it looks tempting as a compromise, enabling provincial authorities to go to their voters and say "We have made cooperation possible without giving away one single item of our ancient rights."

In the whole business we see very little hope of any grant to the people of Canada of the right to vote directly, as citizens of Canada, upon any changes in the constitution whatever. An amazing commentary upon SATURDAY NIGHT's desire for such consultation was made the other day by no more liberal a paper than the *Montreal Daily Star*, which reminds us that the right of amendment of the constitution has for years been in the hands of "an even more limited group of top politicians" and it will be when the provincial top politicians are admitted to the job, since the only method of amendment has been by joint address of the two Houses of our own Parliament to Westminster. The *Star* is perfectly well aware that this method is no method of amending the constitution at all, since the two Houses never dare, and we trust never desire, to call on Westminster by this method for any change which would seriously affect the distribution of powers or the relations between Dominion and Provinces. Canada is now in the process of creating *de novo* an amending process for its own constitution, and to leave the people out of that process merely because they were not in on a process which was actually no amending process at all is unreasonable. "SATURDAY NIGHT," says the *Star*, "can surely not object to such a widening of the amending process" as now seems to be in sight. We are surely entitled to hold that it should be widened a lot further.

An Illiberal Device

BYLAWS forbidding the handing out, in public places, of handbills and other advertising matter are rather popular with municipal authorities, because they enable the police to suppress a method of communication which is easily available to promoters of unpopular causes such as the organization of the unemployed, while when they are resorted to by promoters of popular causes, such as church and service club bingos and raffles, nobody ever complains and the police do not have to do anything. It can always be argued in favor of such bylaws that the handbills litter the streets.

It is therefore interesting to find a judge of a County Court in Nanaimo, B.C., quashing a conviction under such a bylaw, on the ground that the bylaw was invalid. The municipality claimed validity under a section of the Municipal Act of British Columbia empowering municipalities to make bylaws for regulating traffic. Judge Harrison held that a bylaw which restricted the long-established rights of the public in regard to freedom of communication could not be valid unless the power to make such restriction was conferred by the legislative authority in "clear and unequivocal words." No such conferment was to be found in the legislation.

Under the Alberta Accurate News Reference decision of the Supreme Court it is highly doubtful, as Mr. Glen How points out in the *Canadian Bar Review*, whether even the Legislature has the right to confer such power. That decision amounted to a declaration that the sole right to curtail freedom of the press rests with the Dominion. In any case it is obvious that a bylaw which is ostensibly intended for the prevention of a nuisance, but which can be used for the suppression of an effective means of communication of ideas (and a means which is sometimes the only one available), is a most dangerous and illiberal device.

Highly Qualified, $5,000

THE National Research Council is advertising in engineering periodicals for "Highly qualified Physicist or Mechanical Engineer" to be head of "a group of physicists and engineers in applied research and engineering development related to design of atomic energy plants and plant equipment." It is offering a salary of $5,000 to $6,300 per annum "depending on qualifications." His title will be "Head of Nuclear Engineering Branch".

If the National Research Council gets a "Highly qualified Physicist or Mechanical Engineer" for this post on these terms it will be simply because

"ALWAYS BETTER T'OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE"

some such person loves his country and his science too much to carry his abilities to a better market. We do not think any government has the right to call on its highly-trained citizens to make such sacrifices, or would be wise in doing it if it had the right. The National Research Council of course is not to blame; it is the whole attitude of the country, expressed in the attitude of its government, towards the claims of exceptional education and exceptional scientific skill.

Ruler of NWT

FEW people realize that Hugh L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources until the new set-up of government departments is put in operation, is in certain respects the most powerful man in Canada—within a limited area. He is also Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, and as such the real ruler of the only part of Canada which has no political institutions of its own.

The Commissioner-in-Council has practically the powers of a government, except that he must comply with the instructions of the Governor-General-in-Council and the legislation of the Ottawa Parliament relating to the Territories. The Territories are an empire in themselves, comprising all the British possessions in or adjacent to North America which are not included in any Province. Their area is given as 1,309,682 square miles, and their population in 1941 was 12,068, or just under one per hundred square miles.

Do You Have Any Cheese?

MR. CHARLES BRUCE in a letter on page 1 asks our sympathy and aid in a campaign to resist the growing tendency of Americans, some Canadians and a few English people, to say "I don't have" and "Do you have?" when mere possession is intended. We are not sure that he ought to have it.

"Have," besides being an auxiliary verb for the perfect tense of other verbs, can be a principal verb in two different senses, that which designates a continuous state of possession following upon the act of acquisition, and that which designates the act of acquisition itself (possibly with no reference to subsequent possession, as in "Have a drink," which means no more than "Take a drink"). Like any other verb of action, it can also be used to designate habitual repetition of the single act: "We have tea at five."

Until recently "have" meaning continuous possession has never been associated with the auxiliary verb "do" in the form "do have.". The negative was always "I have not," the query was always "Have you?" "I did not have" and "Did you have?" could only be used of an act, such as that of having a meal, and in the present tense only of a habitual act — "I do not have tea at five." Yet all other verbs except "to be," and the verb "have" itself in all senses other than that of continuous possession, *always* take "do" for the negative and the interrogative, unless there is already another auxiliary than "do" in the phrase. It is impossible to say in prose "Want you any cheese?" or "I want not any cheese." (You can say "I want no cheese," but the negative is there attached to the object, not the verb.) But you can and do say "Have you any cheese?" and "I have not any cheese" if the having means the state of continuous possession. And it annoys Mr. Bruce that people are beginning to say "I do not have any cheese" when they mean merely the state of continuous possession of cheese.

Our feeling is that there is probably a growing reluctance to accord to "have," as a principal verb and in this one special meaning, a usage which is not accorded to any other principal verb in the entire language except "to be" (which is obviously unique in meaning as well as in structure). We think it is this reluctance which impels many of us to introduce the wholly unnecessary "got" so frequently. "I have John's book" sounds perfectly normal and natural. "Have you John's book?" sounds far less so, because if the verb were any other than "have" we could not use that form at all; hence we compromise by saying "Have you got John's book?" And "I have not John's book" sounds to our ears (*pace* Mr. Bruce) impossibly pedantic; hence we should never say anything except "I have not got John's book." . . . . Until we can reconcile ourselves to saying "I do not have John's book."

We are rather pleased with this discovery, which we think sheds a new light on the mystery of the popular use of "have got."

—National Film Board

LORD *of an Empire: NWT Commissioner.*

The People Must Speak

UNLESS the top politicians of the Dominion and the Provinces, who are now engaged in the business — for which they were never elected — of practically formulating a new constitution for the Dominion of Canada, can be induced to abate some of their pretensions, this country will find itself in a year or so inextricably in the grasp of a constitutional theory which to our mind is indistinguishable from the Compact Theory.

We are about to have a constitution which is not enacted for us by any external authority, as our present constitution was. That constitution must derive its validity from the authority which lies behind it, and which by assumption will be in Canada and not elsewhere. But that authority cannot be that of the Dominion Parliament, whose own powers are defined by the constitution. If the constitution rested on the authority of Parliament, Parliament could amend it whenever it felt like it in any respect, which is the last thing that anybody in Canada desires. That authority equally cannot be that of the provincial Legislatures. Yet the Dominion Parliament and the provincial Legislatures are apparently the only people who will have a word to say about this new constitution.

The authority on which this constitution will rest is therefore nothing more nor less than a compact between the ten Provinces and the Dominion. This is a trifle better than a compact among the ten Provinces, by which the Dominion is created (the Compact Theory as put forward by its advocates in recent years), but it is still a long way from a sovereign act—a Declaration of Independence, if you will,—of the people of Canada.

The new theory is that the 11 Governments have absolute power to bind the people of Canada to any constitution that they unanimously approve of. We are not afraid of the kind of constitution that they may bind us to, but we object to the theory that they can bind us. It is our very urgent desire that the proposed constitution should be merely recommended to the people of Canada, and that its ultimate validity should depend upon the overwhelming vote of the people in its favor. That the vote would be overwhelming we do not doubt; there are few people in Canada who would not make great sacrifices of their personal views and inclinations to ensure the continued unity and solidarity of the ten Provinces in one nation.

We have hitherto been bound constitutionally by the legislative authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, which however has in recent years always enacted whatever Canada asked it to enact. Let us in future be bound by an authority of our own — the will of the Canadian people, greater than the Parliament of Canada, greater than the Legislatures of the Provinces, greater even than all eleven of them put together.

Hesitation

I SAW a boy of ten, or maybe nine,
Who had no coat although a cold wind blew;
I stood awhile debating what to do . . . .
He disappeared before I said "Take mine!"
I saw a man afraid. He showed no sign
Of fear beyond what I had known. I knew
How low his stock of courage was. I, who
Had good supply, forgot to say "Take mine!"
I have a fear of rushing in with words
That may not half-begin to say the things
My heart desires and yearns that they convey.
I hesitate and then, the flight of birds
That follows hard on whirr of great hawk-wings
Is not more swift than I before dismay.

G. J. TRANTER

Peace Has Its Price

IS IT possible that twelve of the world's able and more internationally-minded thinkers have minds so completely closed to the problem of population and natural resources that they make no mention of it in any line of their several contributions to a volume on world peace? Or are they aware of it but aware also that the world is not yet ready for the truth on this subject and convinced that no good end can be served by telling it?

Most of the twelve contributors to "Peace on Earth" (McLeod, $3.75) are well known to Canadians either by repute or by actual visits. Several of them have been heard at the Couchiching Conference (of whose ability to attract noted foreigners most Canadians seem sadly unaware). Lord Boyd Orr writes on the food problem; he does mention that there is "the economic and financial problem of how to get a guaranteed market at a price which will call forth the food the world needs, and at the same time ensure that the food produced will be bought and consumed." He gives as the answer to this problem "the adjustment of supply to human need instead of to economic de-

mand", but he admits that the achievement of this would be a miracle. Without a very considerable redistribution of population in better relation to resources it would indeed; but perhaps the acceptance of that redistribution by the richer nations would itself be a miracle.

Our own Brock Chisholm, on World Health, tells us that 157 million people were attacked in 1947 by the preventable disease of filariasis, and over 100 million are victims of schistosomiasis, equally preventable. Our non-medical readers doubtless never heard of these diseases before, and will correctly assume that they do not exist in the richer countries—of which Canada is one of the per capita richest. In the countries where they do exist they are needed to prevent the size of the population from rising yet higher above the capacity of the available natural resources to sustain it. Dr. Chisholm wants to stop these diseases with penicillin; the result would merely be to substitute other nutritional diseases or actual starvation. He does advocate world cooperation as a substitute for world competition, but he omits to mention that the former would certainly require the admission of at least a few Chinese and Indians into Canada.

Calendar Reforms

AS WE approach the mid-century point (which, we repeat, occurs at midnight of the night between December 31, 1950 and January 1, 1951) we are more than usually deluged with letters and appeals from people who want to reform the calendar. Some of these people want to call next year 1955, because they profess to have discovered proof that Our Lord was actually born four years before the year 1 of the present calendar. This is in our opinion an error which it is too late to bother about correcting. Others want to divide 364 days (making one day in ordinary years and two days in leap years into a sort of *dies non*) not only into twelve months and four quarters, which is easy if you don't insist on every month having the same number of days (that can be done only by making four more days into *dies non*), but also into an exact number of weeks, which of course requires that the *dies non* shall not only be no day of the month but also no day of the week. We are unable to go with the reformers in this demand, and we shall continue to be unable unless all the major Christian churches combine in supporting it.

There is a religious quality about the period of seven days which would, we feel, be destroyed by any proposal which involves having more than six days between any one Sunday and its succeeding Sunday—no matter what the extra day may be called or how it may be observed. It is unfortunate but not surprising that the rotation of the earth does not exactly coincide with any multiple of seven days, but we do not think that discrepancy can be overcome, by any process of juggling with extra days between weeks, without offending the religious susceptibilities of vast numbers of people, and possibly undermining the traditional respect for the seventh day. That respect in our opinion needs strengthening and not diminishing.

The Better Calendars

THE lithographers' strike did hardly any good to the calendar business in Canada. Many of our regular competitors have failed to send in an entry, and many more were too late for consideration. In the circumstances it is not surprising that our choice for our own office calendar is again the Canadian General Electric, which is really the product of its American affiliate—twelve superbly painted and brilliantly reproduced pictures of scenes relating to the progress and beneficence of electricity in North America. The idea of our office wall without this annual decoration is one that we cannot now contemplate without a shudder.

Our annual award of merit, first class, goes to Massey-Harris for a very warm-toned snow-and-sunshine landscape by the late Franz Johnston, as nice a reproduction of his work as we have seen; Imperial Bank for a majestic group of trees by Homer Watson; North American Life for four good colored photographs of Canadian scenery in the four seasons, perhaps a bit too soft in the reproduction; Hudson's Bay Company for a Franklin Arbuckle painting of John Pritchard "taken by the ice" on the Abitibi in 1814; Scythes and Co. for a Fred Brigden of Mount Edith Cavell, only the green is much too green, and Dominion Life for a colorful painting of early spring in a Quebec village by Lorne H. Bouchard, ARCA.

We extend our gratitude also to the United Kingdom Information Office, Ottawa, for twelve photo-engravings of British scenes, mostly industrial (playing cricket under the shadow of Worcester Cathedral is part of British industry, and so is dog racing, but nobody ever puts dog racing in a calendar!); Wawanesa Insurance for an item for the dog editor (there are no cat calendars this year); Crown Trust for reminding us of the succession duties our heirs will have to pay if we die during 1950; Guy Tombs (Montreal) for a beautiful harbor scene with sailing ships by Dedrick Stuber, an American artist; Consolidated Glass for a Coronet series of six paintings of clipper ships (the typography with them is too aggressive); National Petroleum for a fine color-photograph of a fisherman in rapids and for printing the text in two languages; Poole Construction Co. of Calgary for a reproduced etching by R. A. Bishop of six flying ducks; Allan Lumber Co. of Kingston for a fine kodachrome of "White Water" by Winston Pote.

Our readers will have noted that in these awards we seldom or never recognize the particular branch of calendar art which consists in the depiction of feminine pulchritude. This is not because we are opposed to that form of art, but because we regard it as a specialty in which we cannot claim any expert judgment. It is also because, for some reason or other, nobody ever sends us that kind of calendar.

Cold Comfort

"At a refrigeration conference in Montreal, H. S. Parish, of Toronto, said there is no such thing as cold and you should never say that it is cold out. Rather you should say that the temperature is low or there is an absence of heat." —*Montreal Standard.*

When you wonder if Winter will ever be done,
And the prospect of Spring is impossibly distant,
Regard your malaise *in a spirit of fun*
And remember that "cold" is a thing non-existent.

When you can't start a fire with the coal you were sold,
And you're rapidly falling a prey to morbidity,
You can't claim your status is due to the "cold":
Mere novels, not scientists, mention frigidity.

When the flesh on your arms and your legs and your face
Is performing such odd little shivering antics
You think you're becoming a hospital case,
Why, you're simply the victim of faulty semantics.

When you're cursing the snowdrifts and wishing you'd bought
A villa in Cairo, Capri or Valencia,
Bring warmth to your soul with this comforting thought:
It isn't the "cold". It's the heat in absentia.

J. E. P.

passing show

AT THE last statistic there were 261,000 persons in Canada looking for work, and every one of them was convinced that that was one too many.

Discussion is raging in the *Winnipeg Free Press* as to whether Kipling's "If" is a good poem. To which the only answer is that you will like "If" if "If" is the sort of thing that you like.

In British Columbia you get a seven-dollar cut on your automobile insurance if you promise not to let Junior drive the car. Most parents are said to pay the seven dollars anyhow and deduct it from Junior's allowance.

In Quebec there is a five per cent sales tax on funerals. "From the cradle to the grave."

"Tea breaks" by workers are said to add 20 pounds to the cost of building a house in England. No one can say that British workers are not getting the breaks.

The International Astronomical Union will meet in Moscow. Evidently the stars are still neutral.

Surely John L. Lewis has undisputed claim to the title of the century's greatest conservationist. He has conserved more coal than any man in history.

Wonder if the new Union of the Unemployed will be a closed shop union, and

throw non-union men out of their unemployment.

Evening papers are said to be gaining in circulation and morning papers going down. We told you people were getting up later.

Why is it that a man who shifts from one job to another all the time is called shiftless?

The international match combine is alleged to be the tightest cartel in the world. Matchless, in fact.

The name of the house Canada is acquiring as a residence for its Prime Minister is Gorphwysfa. And that isn't the silliest part of it; Gorphwysfa means Haven of Peace.

Well, anyhow, people who live off glass combines shouldn't throw parties.

Evidently there are termites in the Toronto Sunday.

Lucy says that we are moving into the age when democratic nations live by financing one-another's deficits.

Does Parliament Talk Too Much?

How Can Our Commons Make Better Use of the Sessions? Are Committees the Answer?

by Michael Barkway

WHEN people complained that the National Film Board was not being run efficiently, the Government called in a business consultant to advise on how to put it right. When people complain that Parliament is not efficient there is no such expert to call in. And if there were, there would still be nobody to see that his advice was followed. For nobody can tell Parliament what to do.

No one—Speaker or Prime Minister or anyone else—has any authority except what Parliament gives him. The greatest Canadian politician must be content to say with Churchill "I am the child of Parliament."

—CP

HOUSE LEADER FOURNIER: *He has small regard for the efficacy of Special Commons Committees.*

Yet, in the mystifying paradox of democracy, no one would claim that the Canadian House of Commons conducts its business with notable efficiency or economy. No observer in the gallery and no House member would deny much time is wasted.

In the first session of this present Parliament, before Christmas, the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, the first business of every session, was much shorter than usual. Yet it occupied seven full days, when members could talk about anything they liked. Another seven went in equally loose debate on the Budget. All the money for all the departments for the financial year was voted in as much time.

The debates on the Address and the Budget provide the private members' field days. They talk about the merits of their ridings, their apples, their views on child psychology, their philosophy of history. As one listens (which very, very few people do), or wades through the pages of Hansard, one wonders what conceivable merit they expect to gain. But the sad fact is that they are not addressing the House of Commons. They are talking to their constituents. They get their speech on Hansard; then mail out reprints (with a free frank).

It is difficult to believe that the electors are as impressed as the MP's seem to think. But one Cabinet minister of long experience remarked: "It would be downright cruel to stop them." Another said: "The voters all too often judge their MP by the speeches he makes. He has to have something to circulate to the folks back home. Of course," he added, "it isn't really speeches that make good parliamentarians."

Of the time that remains from these "free-for-alls" some is reserved for private members' bills, but the bulk is at the Government's disposal for new legislation and for approval of its estimates of expenditure.

At eleven o'clock every night, just before the House rises, the House leader, at present Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works, announces the business for the next day. Sometimes he will have consulted previously with the leaders of the Opposition parties, sometimes not. But the business of the House has to be arranged from day to day, as debate develops.

There's a fundamental difference here between Ottawa and Westminster. At Ottawa any member who wants to speak on a subject has (within the rules) the right to do so. At Westminster every major debate is allotted a certain time—one, two or occasionally three days, and the business is planned a week at a time. Members go down with carefully prepared speeches, and unless they are lucky enough to "catch the Speaker's eye" they go back home again, the speeches still in their pockets. All parties trust the Speaker to pick a fair selection of members to speak.

Here at Ottawa, where the Speaker changes each session, he never has the chance, even if he has the will, to shake off all party suspicions as the Westminster Speaker does. And even when in the past the party leaders have agreed between them to limit certain debates, some individualist back-benchers refused to be hushed even by their own party leaders.

Costly Free Speech

This freedom to talk is no doubt an admirable principle. But it has its price: it makes it impossible to plan parliamentary business by timetable.

The consideration of estimates is an example. The Government gets our money only by vote of Parliament. MP's provide our only safeguard for its proper use. Control of the public purse is one of their most important functions. But no one would claim that they have found a satisfactory way of doing so—at Ottawa or at Westminster either.

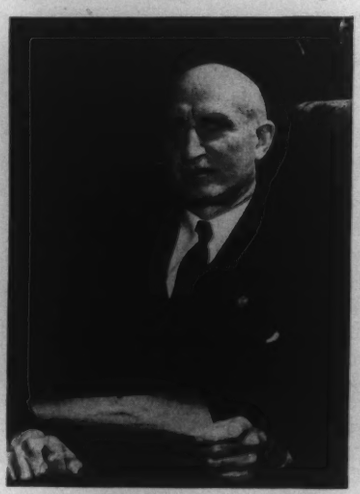
At Westminster a fixed number of days (26 in each session) are allotted to supply, and the Opposition chooses the departments to be debated on each occasion. The debates are nearly always on general policy rather than detailed administration. Here, agricultural estimates generally come down first. A large number of members is interested in them and they get a lengthy going-over. They took the whole or part of seven days in the last session. National Defence came up on three days; many departments got only a few minutes. There may be nothing wrong with this. The whole House cannot possibly examine all the departments in detail, and a "spot check" of those which the Opposition most wants to challenge is probably the most the full House can do. But it would be bad if the Government tried to stifle criticism of particular departments by holding them till the end-of-session rush.

A Possible Solution

In the pre-Christmas session, Fournier and his colleagues accepted a number of suggestions from the Opposition leaders about which items of business should be called at the most convenient times, and both sides agree that that was an improvement. It might well go a good deal further.

Drew and his followers are pressing for another change. They want to establish a series of specialist committees to consider the estimates and examine civil servants about them. Liberal ministers and a good many neutrals are worried about this system, and their alarm is increased when the committee-advocates point to the congressional committees at Washington as an example. Even Brooke Claxton, who at one time advocated committees himself, shudders now at the idea of Ottawa developing anything remotely like the Washington committees.

The Conservatives do not share this fear. Drew claims that our system of government is in itself a safeguard against the abuses to which congressional committees are subject. Here, he points out, the Government party would always have a majority on the committees which would be a check against their trying to formulate policy. The civil servants would, he says, not answer questions of policy outside their competence. But Opposition members would have a chance to get information. They would find, he argues, a lot of ground on which there was no disagreement, and they would save time by narrowing down the matters for debate in the House.



—CP

HOUSE SPEAKER ROSS MACDONALD: *Will Committees or limit on members' speeches be the answer?*

Alphonse Fournier, the Liberal House leader, shrugs his shoulders sceptically about this. A diligent member, on either side of the House, he says, can always get the information he wants on any subject that interests him. He can ask the department for it or move for papers in the House. Committees, he thinks, would extend, not limit, debate.

The nub of the argument is what the committees should do. Westminster has a Select Committee on Estimates which examines selected departments and tries to suggest economies. It cannot debate what the department's policy ought to be, but only whether the policy is being executed efficiently. Westminster also has a Public Accounts Committee, with an Opposition member as chairman, to go over the accounts for the past year and look out for irregularities. The other six Standing Committees at Westminster (except for one on Scottish affairs) are known only by letters of the alphabet and scrutinize Bills, not estimates.

Committees: Props or Ties?

The Canadian Parliament always appoints Standing Committees on a number of special subjects, but most of them never meet. One that does meet is the Committee on External Affairs, and both Drew and Coldwell point to its success to show what they want for other subjects. But it may not be a fair example. Our foreign policy is still largely non-controversial. Would committees be able to treat Health and Welfare, or National Defence, in the same way? Would they, as at Westminster, leave policy alone? Would they, as Drew suggests, merely find out where there was disagreement and where not? If committees are merely going to provide new fuel for the fire of party conflict we may be better off without them.

But the greatest dangers, as seen from the Government side, are these:

1. That civil servants would be dragged into political arguments, thus breaking down the essential canon of the Civil Service (here, though not at Washington) that permanent officials may speak only through their ministers.

2. That instead of merely seeking out waste or inefficiency, the committees would almost inevitably try to take over the formulation of policy, which under our system of responsible government (unlike the American system) is strictly the Government's responsibility.

There may be possible safeguards against these dangers, and the argument will be continued in the new session of the House. It ought to be pressed to a constructive conclusion.

Whether it is by use of committees, or by a self-denying ordinance limiting speeches, or by other means, the more efficient conduct of parliamentary business is both necessary and possible.

PINS AND NEEDLES IN YOUR CHEQUE-BOOK

by **Gus Garber**

WHAT happened to the depression of 1949?

People in the fashion business talked about it throughout the year, but it simply didn't materialize. Neither disappointed nor embarrassed by their gloomy forecast, "the boys" are now digging in for '50 with a song and a smile.

Conditions in the fashion industry, or as the staid Dominion Bureau of Statistics prefers to label it, "The Women's Factory Clothing Industry," are basically sound. True, the going was a little rugged during 1949, after almost a decade of unparalleled prosperity brought on by wartime shortages and sky-rocketing incomes, but the industry as a whole is healthy.

Some "war babies" did fall by the wayside during the year, but many new plants were opened. Surprisingly, many of the newer organizations didn't fade from the scene as conditions tightened up. A highly competitive business became even more so.

Fashion may be spinach, as Elizabeth Hawes once said in her book, but when milady buys that smart little black number in a Bloor or Sherbrooke Street specialty shop or at Eaton's or at the Bay's stores, she is keeping the wheels rolling in the multi-million dollar apparel business. And that's not spinach!

She is playing a major role in keeping some 30,000 Canadians directly employed in producing fashion merchandise and sharing a $50,000,000 plus annual payroll. She is also contributing in a major way to the $100,000,000 payroll shared by those employed in the silk, rayon, wool and cotton mills, in the shoe and hat factories and a dozen allied fields.

There are also the middlemen who are dependent to a large extent on women's whims and fancies in fashion. Aside from the thousands of retail store clerks, there are the fashion photographers and the publicists who must be fed, as well as the models. Some of the latter have been fed too well in recent years and they're ex-models today.

Only in the past six or seven years have publicists entered the field of Canadian fashion. Prior to that time the industry's brains made no attempt to publicize themselves, such as the Hattie Carnegie's, the Hartnells and the Jean Patous have done for years. There were neither personalities nor designer names known to the consuming public. Today, signatures like Sperber, Alfandri, Gerhard Kennedy, Rae Hildebrand, Beatrice Pines, Rose Marie Reid, Mari of Eaton's, *et al*, are as well known in Canada as the top Paris, London and New York names.

A couple of smart girls like Petty Garber and Iona Monahan have been responsible for the lion's share of Canadian fashion publicity in the past few years. The girls haven't done the job solo. They have been assisted no end by the fashion writers who are giving Canadian designers a better than even break in their newspapers and magazines, and by the manufacturers who are paying the shot.

Our fashion industry is comparatively young. Few firms have been in business for 25 years and only a handful date back to the turn of the century. Moe Wegler of Alvinna Sportswear in Montreal lays claim to being the pioneer style house. In 1895 his late father started the business that has remained in family hands continuously.

Gone the Sweat-Shop

People in the industry who recall, with a certain amount of horror, the sweat-shop era are proud of their accomplishments during the past decade. They've cleaned house thoroughly. Today working conditions, wages and labor-management relations are probably better than in any other industry in Canada. Formerly plagued by strikes and walkouts, the Montreal dress industry hasn't had a cessation of work since 1937. Responsible for this state of affairs is the fine relationship between the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild, for management, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Unlike most industries, there are few so-called giants. Most of the dress, sportswear, suit and coat houses are comparatively small operations; many of them are two-man partnerships, launched with little money but much ambition.

Who are the top names in Canadian fashion? Most people feel that Alfandri and Sperber head the list. Some think that Rae Hildebrand belongs in this class. Both Alfandri and Sperber, by no means modest, will agree they top the class designers.

There are scores of myths about the Alfandri-Sperber rivalry: that Alfandri, the temperamental French-born designer, will cross Montreal's Peel Street rather than meet Sperber; that Sperber will deliberately avoid travelling in the same elevator as Alfandri in the Hermes building where both plants are located. Actually, they drink together on occasion and eat together frequently.

All isn't silks-and-satins and buttons-and-bows in the fashion field. There probably is no more hard-slugging competitive business in Canada. Some individuals in the profession become quite lyrical and talk of Montreal one day replacing Paris, London and New York as world fashion centres. It just isn't on the books. Although there is today a certain amount of originality in Canadian styling, the bulk of our fashion merchandise is still foreign inspired.

The one field in which Canada can take world leadership is active sportswear. Canadian ski and swimsuit designers can trade blows with any of them in the way of styling and workmanship, and come out first.

A little wary about a forecast, Bernard Shane, general organizer for the powerful International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who keeps a weather eye on storm signals as it affects his 10,000 plus union members, sounds an optimistic note for 1950. Shane admits there have been some minor between-season layoffs, but they have not been serious.

"Our people have become accustomed to not only working full time but are putting in a substantial amount of overtime as well," he says. "Therefore, when overtime work slackens off they start worrying, and when there is a two-day layoff they think it's a calamity."

J. P. Levee, National's executive director, is optimistic about 1950 prospects. Spring and summer bookings compare favorably with the corresponding seasons last year, and conditions are generally good. He reports that the average retailer is not overloaded with stock.

Headaches

Mr. Levee is joined by H. H. Stein, executive director of the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild, in giving some retailers a thorough going-over. One of the major problems faced by the manufacturers today is the hesitancy of buyers to place orders promptly for reasonable quantities.

Another major problem is tariff protection. Both trade association executives are critical of the one way policy under which the duty on U.S. manufactured cotton and rayon dresses imported into Canada from the U.S. is 25 per cent and 27½ per cent respectively. The U.S. tariff on similar products exported from Canada into the U.S. ranges from 45 per cent to 90 per cent, due to the specific and ad valorem duties imposed there.

Representations have been made to the Canadian Government by the industry in recent years but there has been no indication of a more equitable tariff arrangement.

A further inequitable situation exists in relation to the tariff on fabrics imported into Canada from the U.S. in relation to the finished garments. For example, the tariff on imported rayon is 70 to 80 per cent; on the finished product, 27½ per cent.

So you can see that all is not color and glamour in the fashion field. Aside from all the problems common to other industries it is dependent on the whims and fancies of milady.

—Drummond, Montr

PROBLEM *for publicist Garber, wife Pett What's a new approach for 1950 fashion*

GOT IT, *says Petty: Try milady with this* OK, *says Gus. Models, cameras, actio*

GUS AND PETTY GARBER, *Montreal, are a leading fashion publicist team. Gus is an ex-newspaperman.*

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AD78

ENTERPRISERS

Exhibition:

ATTENDANCE at Vancouver's big annual show has jumped from 386,000 to 637,000 in the three years it has been operating since the war. The last man to take credit for this development is the unassuming chap whom everyone agrees is responsible.

V. Ben Williams, 47-year-old former bond salesman turned exhibition manager, took over the reins of the PNE early in 1946. And although he is responsible for all the inner workings of a million-dollar business, he is known as one of the most easily approached of Vancouver's executives.

BEN WILLIAMS

Williams' interest in the fair began during the early stages of the war, when he was on the Board of Directors representing the Junior Board of Trade, of which he was President for two years.

His application for the post of General Manager was accepted over the heads of 75 other candidates, most of whom had lots of experience in fair management.

Soon he was neck deep in all the assorted headaches of a big exhibition. He found temporary accommodation for exhibits, set up a first-rate publicity department, made long-range plans for the Exhibition proper while attending to the day-to-day affairs of the Exhibition-owned Forum Arena, Exhibition Gardens, a soccer stadium, golf course, and the rental of the city's best race track.

Ben Williams has one big ambition. He wants to see the Pacific National Exhibition truly national in scope.

"That can only be accomplished if the Province continues to expand. The size of the PNE depends almost entirely on the number and prosperity of the people in and around Vancouver," he reasons. Ben Williams believes the PNE — British Columbia's brightest show window — can help in that project. His fast-growing fair is coming of age.

Aircraft:

THE team of Canadair and H. Oliver West has established three important firsts in Canadian aviation. For the first time Canada has become competitive in the manufacture and delivery of multi-engined aircraft for international airline use. For the first time, four-engine commercial transports built in Canada are in regular scheduled operations around the world, and for the first time in Canada, jet engines are being produced on an assembly-line basis.

OLIVER WEST

President and General Manager of Canadair, West has been in the aircraft industry since he was 21. That's 29 years in which he has learned the business from the ground up.

His experience runs from the practical aspects of building aircraft to top level administrative roles. During his early experience with Boeing in the U.S. he was Inspector of Raw Materials, Director of Engineering—which carried with it the responsibility for engineering development, research, maintenance, and mechanical operations. He was Technical Advisor of Maintenance and overhaul for TCA. In the administrative field, he participated in the consolidation of three airlines into United Airlines. He was executive Vice-president of Boeing Aircraft in 1940, and two years later directed the expansion of the company into its wartime production of the "Flying Fortress" and "Superfortress".

Three years ago this month West became President and General Manager of Canadair. His accomplishments so far indicate he will be a man to watch in the aircraft industry this year.

1871 1949

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Every policyowner is invited to attend the annual meeting of the Association which will be held at Head Office, 105 Victoria Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, January 24th at 11 a.m.

A copy of the full Annual Report will be mailed upon request.

Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Russia's Navy—How Big a Threat?

Strength May Be Exaggerated But New Subs and Bases Represent a Serious Menace

by H. L. Mardon

STARTLING figures on the strength of the Soviet Navy have appeared in the latest edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships*. The editors stress, however, that the figures are based on a number of conflicting reports and are therefore published purely on their face value.

Three modern battleships, of 45,000 tons, capable of 30 knots, and armed with 16-inch guns as well as equipment to launch radio-controlled rockets, are said to be under construction.

A submarine fleet of 1,000 craft is said to be aimed at by the end of 1951, though *Jane's* experts doubt whether such a program could be fulfilled. A conflicting report states that Russia already has over 400 submarines and is planning to have a fleet of 750 by 1952. The estimate of U.S. naval chief Admiral Sherman is that she has 270 subs in service, including many small coastal craft, 3 old battleships, 14 cruisers, 110 destroyers and no carriers.

There can in any case be no doubt that Russia is intent on strengthening her navy. However, her Black Sea ship-building yards at Odessa and Nikolaevsk were almost totally wrecked by her own and German efforts during the war; and the German yards which she acquired at Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin and Rostock were severely damaged by our bombing raids. Her first task has been to reconstruct these yards; the latest reports from the Soviet zone of Germany indicate that this work has been given highest priority.

It is known that at the end of the war a number of Germany's leading naval architects and research scientists fell into Soviet hands. These German experts were put to work to develop for the Soviet Navy the revolutionary snorkel device which permits a submarine to remain submerged for a week or more, and the new acoustic torpedo which changes course as the target ship changes course to avoid it.

As great a potential menace as a fleet of several hundred Russian submarines would be, it remains a fact that this navy has had little experience in submarine or any other kind of warfare. Far from being able to dominate at least the Baltic and the Black Seas, we have no reports of any naval successes of the Red Fleet in World War II.

It is perhaps significant that the Russians were very keen on acquiring Italian naval units under the peace treaty, receiving the old 23,000-ton battleship *Giulio Cesare*, two cruisers and a number of other craft; and had to be prodded hard to return the old British battleship *HMS Royal Sovereign*, the American cruiser *USS Milwaukee*, along with a number of frigates which had been loaned to them during the war.

Naval power consists of bases as well as ships (and naval aviation.) The Russians have long striven, and are still striving, to gain bases on the main oceans.

Their Baltic Fleet has only a limited area in which to operate and deploy, as it would find it a hazardous operation to attempt to break out through the Kattegat and Skagerrak in a war, if these straits were mined and covered by naval and air forces based on Norway and Denmark.

Their Black Sea Fleet is also closely contained and would have to force a passage through the almost impregnable Turkish Straits to attack Allied shipping in the Mediterranean. Both Vladivostock and Archangel are cold water ports, located thousands of miles from the main shipping routes of the world.

In the event of war the Russians would find it almost impossible to unite their naval forces.

The Russians have appreciated these limitations ever since Peter the Great, founder of the Russian Navy, returned to Russia from his apprenticeship in British ship-building yards. Ever since, they have endeavored to find a way by intrigue and aggression to warm water ports.

At the end of the recent war the Russians immediately reestablished their position on the Norwegian island of Spitsbergen, under cover of a coal-mining franchise. They made a formal demand on the Turks for a base on the Dardanelles. And they attempted to stay in Iran and win an outlet on the Persian Gulf.

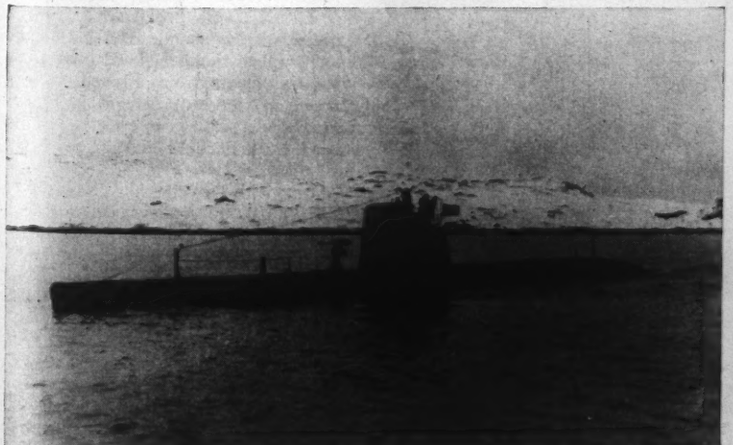
Frustrated in these attempts Russia sought to outflank the Dardanelles by taking over Greece through Communist insurrection. Checked here, and suffering the defection of Tito, Stalin was left with Albania as the only available base in the Mediterranean. During the past year 5,000 Russian technicians, officers and troops have been reported supervising the construction of airfields and fortifications along the Albanian coast.

The strategic island of Saseno, lying off the fine Albanian harbor of Valona and formerly an Italian fortress commanding the narrow entrance to the Adriatic, is reported to have been equipped with long-range guns, rocket batteries, radar, and bomb-proof submarine pens. The warships that Russia obtained from Italy were sailed here, from whence they could harry Allied shipping in the Mediterranean.

In the Pacific, the Soviets have already gained a new base at Port Arthur in Manchuria; and the Communist conquest of China and appearance on the borders of Hong Kong, with its naval base and sheltered anchorage, have raised a new danger. South of Hong Kong are the fine naval anchorage at Camrhan Bay in French Indo-China, and the great naval base of Singapore. It is surely significant that both in Indo-China and Malaya violent Communist insurrections have been instigated. Should the Communists win these countries, these bases probably would be placed at the disposal of the Soviet Navy.

It must therefore be a basic aim of our policy to see that Russia does not obtain more menacing submarine bases than she presently possesses, while pressing our development of effective anti-submarine tactics and devices.

CAPTAIN MARDON *is a British ex-officer lately returned from Singapore and now resident in Canada.*



—Sovfoto

MANY SOVIET SUBS *are small coastal units, like this one on northern patrol.*

—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

THE BEAR THAT WOULD SWIM LIKE A MAN

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Portfolio

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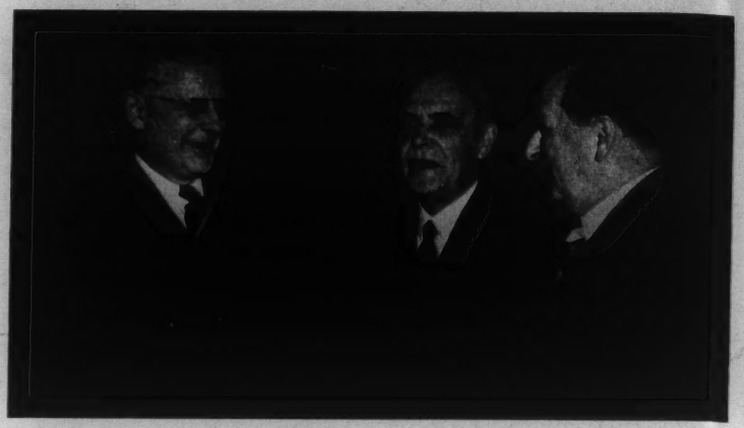

BIG THREE. *The premiers of Canada's two central provinces—Premier Frost of Ontario (left) and Premier Duplessis of Quebec (right)—pause for a chat with PM St. Laurent (centre) at the Dominion-Provincial constitutional conference.* —CP

national round-up

New Brunswick:

SALMON SALVAGE

FISHERIES Research Board experts are working on methods of bringing back the Atlantic silver salmon that once teemed in the rivers of the New England and eastern Canadian coast before some spawning streams became polluted with industrial waste and sewage, and before fishermen's nets honeycombed the course of others.

Wide-scale benefits from such projects cannot become apparent for a considerable number of years. Meanwhile, some of the Maritime rivers which still play host to the dwindling salmon hordes, which have long since deserted New England, are being heavily exploited by net fishermen.

One unofficial suggestion has been advanced that in the interests of conservation it might be advisable for the Federal and Provincial Governments to prohibit commercial salmon fishing and reimburse New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Gaspé fishermen in part at least for the loss of income, about half a million dollars a year. Fishing by tourists would be permitted.

This idea might evoke loud protests over a natural resource being withheld — temporarily at least — from workers who could obtain a livelihood from it, and being reserved for sportsmen's pleasure. But there is a precedent in the similar—but permanent—restrictions placed on commercial trout fishing and on the hunting of deer and other game animals.

Saskatchewan:

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

PREMIER T. C. DOUGLAS was the target of Liberal leader Walter J. Tucker's criticism last week over the calling of a snap by-election in The Battlefords for Feb. 8 to fill the seat left vacant through the death of Paul Prince, Liberal.

More criticism, no doubt, will be heard from the hustings when the election campaign gets under way but, in the meantime, the CCF premier is receiving the quiet commendation of his party stalwarts for his astute move in calling the election now.

The Battlefords seat was won by the Liberal candidate in the 1948 general election by a margin of 436 votes. The seat is urban and rural, and the last vote showed good urban support for A. D. Connon, CCF, while the rural areas went strongly for Prince. A mid-winter election with the hazard of inclement weather may mean that many rural voters will not get to the polls. Weather will not constitute the same handicap in urban districts.

Tucker, commenting on the announcement of the election date, said Douglas "apparently does not dare risk a fair fight in which all electors have the greatest possible opportunity of registering their votes."

Although Douglas said he was calling the elections so that the people of the riding might have representation at the next session, Tucker pointed to two previous by-elections where the seats had remained vacant for many months — Shellbrook, from September, 1944, to June, 1945, and Morse, from December, 1945, to June, 1946. The by-election finds the CCF ready with a candidate in Connon, but Liberals and Progressive Conservatives have still to name their candidates.

Alberta:

TEST CASE

A PROVINCIAL convention will be held by Progressive Conservatives in Calgary on February 16 and 17. The big issue will be whether the party should return to the field of provincial politics which they left about ten years ago.

HEAR WAGE DEMANDS. *A Federal conciliation board is sitting in Montreal to hear wage-hour demands of more than 100,000 rail workers. Board members are shown, front row, left to right, Isaac Pitblado, KC, of Winnipeg; Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Chairman; and Alfred J. Wickens, KC, of Moose Jaw, Sask. In the back row are, left to right, I. C. McNeill, Canadian Pacific Railway Vice-President in charge of Personnel; Frank Hall, Chairman of the international brotherhoods' negotiating committee; and R. C. Johnston, Canadian National Railways Vice-President for Personnel.* —CP

No Conservative government has ever held power in Alberta. At best, the party had 19 members in 1921 in opposition to a Liberal administration. The Liberals were ousted by the old United Farmers of Alberta, and the Conservatives became a minority third party—a position from which they have not recovered.

In 1939, Liberals and Conservatives united to form the Independent Party, whose chief aim was to defeat Social Credit, at that time triumphantly led by the late William Aberhart. After the merger, the provincial Conservative party disappeared, and the Conservative or Progressive Conservative banner has been carried only in the federal field. The PC's re-elected two Calgary members last June.

National leader George Drew will attend the February convention, and it is expected the party will decide to re-enter provincial politics at the next election. The 1939 Independent movement disappeared at the end of the war when the Liberals decided to run their own candidates. (At the last election, they returned two members to a Legislature run by an overwhelming Social Credit majority.)

The PC's seem to have two objectives in mind. One is to attempt to build an effective opposition to Social Credit in the Legislature; the other is to improve their chances in federal politics.

Ontario:

HOME BOY

TALL, bearded Angus Ward, still gaunt from a year's detention by Chinese communists, came back to his boyhood home at Alvinston, in Lambton county, "trying to forget everything."

Ward, former U.S. Consul General at Mukden, China, was held under house-detention at the consulate for more than a year, and spent 24 days under guard on a diet of bread and water.

But he wanted to talk more of his boyhood recollections of Alvinston than of anything that happened in China. Of the reason for his detention, he said: "I refused to turn over United States property. States don't do business that way." He evaded all questions of relationship between the United States and Chinese communists.

In Alvinston he renewed acquaintanceship with Hugh McKenzie of nearby Watford, former UNRRA official in China.

BIG HOAX

A WAR VETERAN with an overactive imagination caused an international sensation last week. Arnold Craig, a Windsor, Ont., automobile worker, visited Pontiac, Mich., had a few drinks and then went to Pontiac police with a tall tale. He said he and an English soldier had picked up Janelle Dagnais, a French blonde, between Lille and Amiens in France in 1945.

He said he held the girl while the English soldier had beaten her to death with a stick. They robbed her of 10,000 francs and separated. The event had caused him to brood ever since. He felt much better when he revealed what had happened.

As the wires burned between Detroit, where he was held by police, and France, Craig stuck to his story with only slight changes. When French authorities could find no trace of such a murder, Craig expressed relief. Perhaps the girl had not died from the beating.

Then *The Windsor Star* obtained a

"book" written by Craig. It was a manuscript in which he related his wartime experiences. And he had pictures of several girls, besides "Janelle." But the pertinent parts of his "book" did not jibe with his story to police.

The Star telephoned the police chief in Lille. The chief had no evidence of any such murder; he thought such a one had not occurred.

The *Star's* report of this conversation was shown to Craig in his Detroit cell. He relented, and said his entire tale was a hoax. He now claims the girl (if she exists) only got a bump on the head. He has no explanation for his bizarre story other than that he had been drinking.

British Columbia:

APPLE DAY

THE FRUIT-GROWING Okanagan area has made a gift of one million boxes of apples worth three million dollars to Britain. The first shipment of 30,000 boxes is on the way with the good wishes of A. K. Loyd, President of B.C. Tree Fruits, Ltd., a co-operative selling agent for 2,800 growers.

This revolutionary decision was made to avoid dumping the balance of the crop for which there was no market. Britain could not buy because of her current dollar shortage, and the Association has been unable to find suitable markets elsewhere. The 1949 crop was eight million boxes.

Manitoba:

SHALL NOT PASS

OPPOSITION to any move to abolish the Crow's Nest Pass grain rates will be raised by the Union of Manitoba Municipalities.

When the municipalities' organization met with the provincial cabinet recently it noted with "grave concern" that the Canadian Pacific Railway was challenging the principle of having freight rates fixed by statute.

The executive of the municipalities' organization will "resist with all the power at its command" any action to induce Parliament to delegate to any body its responsibility for determining the freight rates to be paid by western farmers for moving their grain to the head of the lakes, the cabinet was informed.

Premier D. L. Campbell and his government were assured of the support of the municipalities in opposing the attacks made by the CPR on the statutory freight rates on grain.

Quebec:

TAKE A THIEF

A CASE of mistaken identity has increased the uneasiness of jittery Montrealers who were shaken recently by the arrest of two members of the Montreal police force for armed robbery. Just who was guarding whom and who was robbing whom seems to be more and more confused.

It began with the arrest and conviction of one, R. Vincelette, a city constable who last November found himself on his way to a five-year stretch a little less than 16 hours after he and several companions held up a branch bank in St. Hugues.

Then two others were apprehended and up to Jan. 14 were held in custody. That day, however, the Chief of Police, J. Albert Langlois, MBE, announced that it had been all a mistake—or almost all. Another policeman who looks like one of the original two and a civilian are being held on the charges and the pair have been released. Citizens are wondering.

Yukon:

■ St. Mary's Hospital, the largest in Dawson, was razed in a fierce afternoon fire that started in the chapel. Sister Mary Gideon, oldest member of the Roman Catholic Order, the Sisters of St. Ann, died in the fire and a sister and a fireman were badly burned. Patients and staff were transferred to temporary quarters in schools and private homes.

Canada:

DEVELOPMENTS

■ Fierce winds, lashing over a wide area from Lake Superior to northern Quebec, caused millions of dollars' damage and took several lives last week. The storm uprooted trees, razed homes, crumpled greenhouses, snarled communications, collapsed a hockey arena soon after a game finished, and flattened drive-ins.

■ Canada's newest customer for wheat is Franco's Spain. The Spanish Government issued an official appeal this week for 500,000 tons of grain to meet the wheat famine which threatens as a result of the recent droughts.

Spain has already completed one wheat deal with Canada, involving shipment of approximately 900,000 bushels of Ontario and western wheat at more than $2 a bushel. There has been no official request for the additional wheat although there's a rumor that the Spanish Foreign Office and Mr. Howe have been in confidential discussion and that wheat was the number one topic.

■ Dome Mines Ltd., Toronto gold-mining concern, has set aside $10,000,000 for bidding on proved oil leases in Alberta and developing them. Attractive proved leases between Imperial Simmons No. 1 and the Redwater field will probably be offered for sale by the Alberta Government following its division of land with Imperial Oil. This is the largest single diversion of funds since mining interests started investing in western oil two years ago, and bidding is likely to become highly competitive.

CONTINENTAL LIFE

The Continental Life Insurance Company in reporting upon its business for 1949, announces the results of the year's operations to have been highly gratifying and the financial position of the Company on December 31, 1949, the strongest in its history.

Highlights from the 1949 Report
Marking Another Year of Progress

BUSINESS IN FORCE		
Increase for year	$7,767,144	$103,271,926
TOTAL ASSETS		
Increase for year	$1,625,101	$ 20,600,078
POLICY AND ANNUITY RESERVES		
Increase for year	$1,420,314	$ 17,501,791
PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS or to dependents of those who died		
Increase for year	$163,911	$ 1,245,949

The Continental Life Insurance Company has always taken pride in the calibre and extent of its services to policyholders and beneficiaries. With continuing advancement in the matter of selection and training of its field representatives the agency force will further merit the esteem of those to whom their services are offered or given.

FOUR SQUARE

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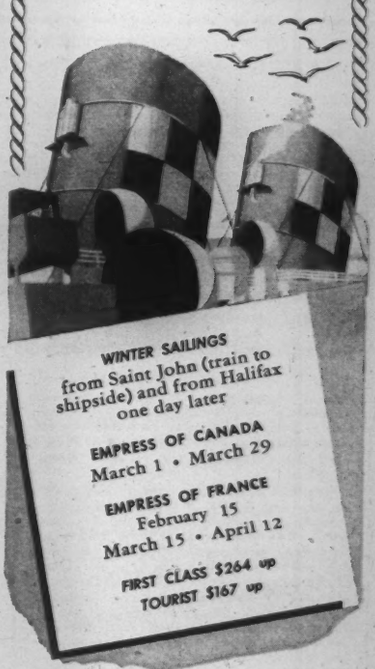

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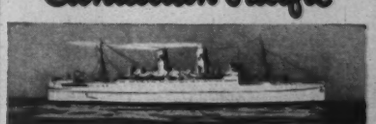

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books

OVERLOOKED

A POCKETFUL OF CARTOONS—by Osbert Lancaster—*Musson*—$0.75.

LIFE in England in 1950—Oh to be in England now that Attlee's there!—may have many disadvantages, but lack of absurdity is not one of them. It seems highly probable that never in any country in the world has life been fuller of absurdity than it is in England today.

Mr. Lancaster is Absurdity Finder in Chief to the British nation. He may have to caricature his characters a wee bit, but his situations are just ready-made. Here is a Christmas cartoon. King Wenceslas looks out—it might be in Czechoslovakia, it might be in England, the chief difference is that a secret police with guns and thumbscrews is slightly less absurd than one with nothing but truncheons—and sees the legendary poor man. And this is what he says to his page: "Run along and find out whether he has a Ministry permit for gathering winter fuel." You can tell from the poor man's hangdog look that he hasn't.

Absurd? Of course, but it's also reality. If you don't need a permit for gathering winter fuel this winter in England it's only because Sir Stafford has overlooked it, and you will next autumn.

Or it is autumn and a flock of birds is preparing—happy birds that sing and fly unregistered, unrecorded and uncontrolled—to migrate to sunnier and perhaps less regimented climes. Muses the bureaucrat: "A great future awaits the man who can get all this uncontrolled migration properly organized under a responsible Board." And the fun of it is, it does. That is exactly what the Planning People would like, and they may have managed it by 1960. In that event we earnestly hope that Mr. Lancaster will still be there and will still be allowed to do cartoons about it.—*B. K. S.*

—Osbert Lancaster

"It's a fine state of ecclesiastical affairs when the Dean of Canterbury believes everything he reads in Pravda *and the Bishop of Birmingham doesn't believe half he reads in the Bible."*

HORSE PLAYERS

IF YOU'RE GOING TO PLAY THE RACES — by Isi Newborn—*McClelland & Stewart*—$4.00.

REVIEW of this little textbook by the turf writer and handicapper for the Cleveland *Press* is not to be taken as an implication that all readers of SATURDAY NIGHT are gamblers and horse-players. Probably not more than 75 per cent have ever placed a two-dollar wager on a horse race. So it is to this minority that the notice is directed.

Mr. Newborn calls his book "A Practical Guide to Better Handicapping and Wiser Selections," and it is just that. While it is traditional that all horse-players die broke, those who read and profit from this work will presumably either die later or not so broke.

Mr. Newborn covers just about everything. He starts out with an explanation and interpretation of the past-performance charts which appear in such distinguished journals as the *Daily Racing Form*, describes the method by which odds are arrived at from the pari-mutuel pools, and speaks wisely of such matters as track conditions and claiming races.

—Osbert Lancaster

"I don't want to sound unduly depressing, Brigadier Pasha, but you remember what happened last time we tried the strategy of allowing Israelites to reach the Red Sea unopposed."

There are a couple of chapters on breeding and thoroughbreds (let us not forget that the primary purpose of horse-racing, as everyone knows, is "to improve the breed") including a listing by name of nearly a hundred "Speed Sires" and "Sires for Distance," as well as the "200 Most Consistent 'Off' Track Runners" and almost as many "Sires Whose Get Are Considered 'Bred for Mud'."

Two of the concluding chapters are succinctly entitled "How to Bet—Or Not Bet" and "How I Pick Them," and contain the real meat of the book. Mr. Newborn considers every possible factor, many of them things which the average bettor has never thought of, and explains in lucid detail how to pick the horse which, if it doesn't win, at least should have won.

—Osbert Lancaster

"Excuse me, sir, but I wonder if you would mind answering a few personal questions in connection with a rather important piece of research sponsored by the Ministry of Labor?"

While the author's introductory plea that betting on the races should be for recreation rather than hope of gain is rather like a man who has written a book on How to Cheat at Cards suggesting that his work be utilized by magicians and not by gamblers, the fact remains that anyone who *is* going to bet on the races will bet a good deal more profitably if he reads, marks, learns, and inwardly digests what appears in these pages.—*K.M.*

HILLS AND WILLS

THE WILL AND THE WAY—by J. M. Scott—*Hodder & Stoughton*—$2.75.

J. M. SCOTT, explorer, novelist and biographer, author of five novels dealing with the Arctic, has woven an ingenious yarn in "The Will and the Way" concerned mainly with mountaineering in the Alps. There is a ring of authenticity and (literally) high adventure through the tale, leaving no reasonable doubt but that the author himself has done considerable travelling over snow and ice, horizontally, obliquely and vertically. The reader who trembles and feels faint while painting the second storey of his house will do well to abandon the paintpot to a qualified decorator, and do his climbing vicariously in the pages of this novel.

The best-drawn character in the story, an eccentric and wealthy old Scotsman, survives only the first four chapters. But through his ingenious last will and testament (which, incidentally, he had hoped would be executed *before* his demise) he manages to control the conduct of the rest of the characters (all of whom survive) up to and including the final chapter. He leaves £50,000—plenty of cents even after devaluation—to the nephew who can find it, and each of the five young men is presented with the most Puckish and frustrating clues from the pen of the deceased uncle. All clues are different, but all lead eventually to Monte Rosa in the Alps.—*J.B.*

world affairs

FRONT LINE: INDO-CHINA

IN INDO-CHINA, whose border with Communist China has now become the front-line of defence for the great rice-producing areas of South-East Asia, the French have just handed over sovereignty of a large part of the country to the new state of Viet-Nam. Michael Davidson describes the situation in this special dispatch from Saigon to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE APPALLING dilemma persists in Indo-China that there can be no peace while French troops remain, and French troops cannot be withdrawn until there is peace. A foreign defence force will be indispensable for two or three years, while an adequate Viet-Namese Army is being trained. But its presence is the chief obstacle to the disintegration of the forces of Ho Chi Minh, the Communist leader of the rebel Communist-Nationalist Viet-Minh.

These stubborn "resisters" will not rally to an "independent" Viet-Nam which is still dependent on French

—New York Times

INDO-CHINA, SHOWING VIET-NAM

rifles and riveted into the structure of the French Union. For years these Viet-Namese have associated subjection with the French soldiery; and even those who marched past their Emperor, Bao Dai, in the recent celebrations, will be dismayed when they find that the assumption of sovereignty brings for the time being no outward change—white police still harrying the "indigènes" (natives), the tricolor still flying.

People in high places here incline to optimism about the future of Viet-Nam; men closer to the ground, French as well as the Viet-Namese, do not. The majority of Ho Chi Minh's soldiers are militant nationalists, uninterested in Communism; they believe that Ho Chi Minh is the only genuine Nationalist leader, and Bao Dai, because he accepts French cooperation and protection, is not. The average Viet-Namese knows nothing about Communism; for years he has been a passionate Nationalist with Ho Chi Minh as his hero. Even some educated anti-Communist members of the Viet-Namese Government confess that their sentiments are still with Ho.

No military solution seems in sight. The most that can be hoped for is to contain Ho Chi Minh in the mountains, if indeed that. What then can be done to help turn Bao Dai's experiment into success? Britain, the United States, France and Bao Dai himself can do much each in his own way. The recognition of Viet-Nam by London and Washington would greatly strengthen Bao Dai's position and Viet-Nam morale. France would efface herself as much as possible, by withdrawing her white police from the streets, pulling down her flags and keeping her troops only where they are militarily necessary.

Bao Dai is believed to be about to reconstitute his government by gathering around him a group of straightforward men to help him carry out a strong positive policy. He is an attractive personality, able, dignified and sincere, if sometimes hesitant. Unfortunately, however, he is not his people's hero and Ho Chi Minh is.

The policy which both the French here and Bao Dai jointly are pursuing appears the only possible one, but hopes that it will succeed do not look too rosy.

WHAT HAPPENED IN CHINA

ANYTHING which will help towards an understanding of the forces which have overthrown the Nationalist Government of China and which will shape a new regime, with immense influence on future developments in Asia, is bound to be in great demand at this moment. Jack Belden's "China Shakes the World" (Musson, $5.00) is timely to hand.

It is a rough book; but then it is by a man who has roughed it among people carrying out a violent revolution. It strongly favors the revolutionists, and is bitterly angry with the regime which has been overthrown.

It is more in the tradition of Edgar Snow's "Red Star Over China" than of John Fairbank's "The United States and China"—which is probably the best work available on the revolution in China. The reader may not be quite able to decide whether or not the author, in his philosophic discussion of power and the liberty of the individual in the New China, and of the local deals which Mao will have to make and the difficulties he will have to face in spreading full Communist rule, is acting as an apologist for the new regime. But if he reads with normal caution, he can learn, through the stories of many, many of the "little people" of China, something of what stirred them to this historic upheaval.

As Belden presents and documents his story, this upheaval was not the triumph of Communist ideology but the completion of a revolution which began 40 years ago, against feudal landlordism in the country, a greedy mercantilism in the cities, and foreign imperialism.

If this is so, then it is not going to be easy for Chinese Communism to take from the peasants the land they have fought for; to take from them the grain which will be needed to sustain the cities; or to excuse the demands of Russian imperialism when that is the only one left affecting China.—*Willson Woodside.*

ROMMEL'S PEACE PLAN

LATE in the evening of July 20, 1944, six high-ranking German officers who had come through the Allied lines in Normandy, presented themselves at General Eisenhower's headquarters and asked to be received by the Supreme Commander.

On being received they revealed that they had been sent by Rommel who wished to inform the Allied Supreme Commander of the following: in view of this morning's apparent failure of the plot to assassinate Hitler, he had taken matters into his own hands; the Panzer divisions of Generals von Luettwitz and Count Schwerin were at this moment rolling towards Berlin and Berchtesgaden to arrest Hitler and take care of the internal situation; he himself, Field Marshal Rommel, had assumed supreme command of the *Wehrmacht* and was offering an immediate ceasefire and end of fighting in the West.

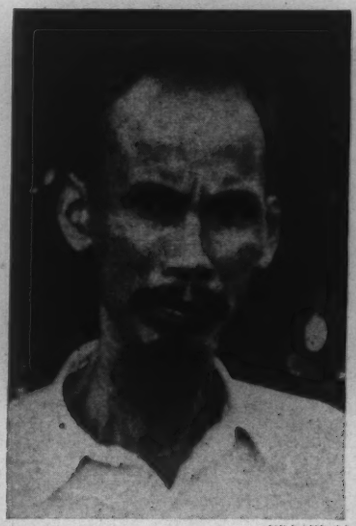
Having announced this, the six German officers placed a paper before the Supreme Commander, signed by Rommel, and endorsed by Field Marshal von Kluge, German Commander-in-Chief in the West, setting out these terms:—

"Western front: Evacuation of all occupied territories in the West; withdrawal of the German Army behind the West Wall; immediate transfer of administrative authority in these areas to the Allies; immediate cessation of Allied bombing of the German homeland. This armistice—not unconditional surrender—to be followed by peace negotiations.

"Home Front: Arrest of Hitler who is to be placed before a German court; abolition of the National-Socialist regime; temporary transfer of governmental authority to a mixed group of officers and civilians; no military dictatorship; but internal reconciliation.

"Eastern Front: Continuation of the struggle as a holding action along a shortened front running roughly from the mouth of the Danube via the Carpathian mountains, Lwow and the Vistula to Memel."

General Speidel, speaking on behalf



—Wide World

THE REBEL, *Ho Chi Minh, exploits appeal of Indo-Chinese nationalism as a cloak for Communist conquest.*

—Wide World

THE EMPEROR, *Bao Dai, of new state of Viet-Nam, would cooperate with France, within French Union.*

of the group of emissaries, added that Rommel "was under no illusion regarding the harshness of the conditions which had to be expected, but he placed his hope in a measure of statesmanlike insight, psychological intelligence, and political foresight on the part of the Allies."

What answer, he concluded, could they take back?

The answer was never given because the question was never asked. The entire historic incident, as we know, did not happen. But it very nearly did. But for three Allied fighter-bombers which in the late afternoon of July 17, 1944, shot up a lone German staff car on the road of Livarot-Vimoutiers in France, it probably would have taken place. The car was Rommel's and the machine-gun bullets which brought it to a standstill so severely wounded him that he was given up for dead. When, days later, he regained consciousness in a field hospital, the peace plan for the West, which he had intended placing before Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery over the head of Hitler upon the signal from Stauffenberg in Berlin, was still in his pocket, as was the copy of a teleprint which he had sent Hitler on July 15, two days before his "accident." On three terse typescript pages it had told the Fuehrer:

What Rommel Told Hitler

"The situation on the Normandy front is becoming daily more difficult and a severe crisis is approaching. Enemy pressure is increasing steadily. In these circumstances it must be assumed that the enemy will succeed, within the next fortnight or three weeks, in breaking through our lines and pouring across France. The consequences will be immeasurable. The unequal struggle is nearing its end. I must ask you therefore to draw without further delay the *political* conclusions from this situation. As Commander-in-Chief of Army Group B I feel it my duty to state this with the utmost clarity."

It was an ultimatum, probably the only one ever addressed to Hitler by

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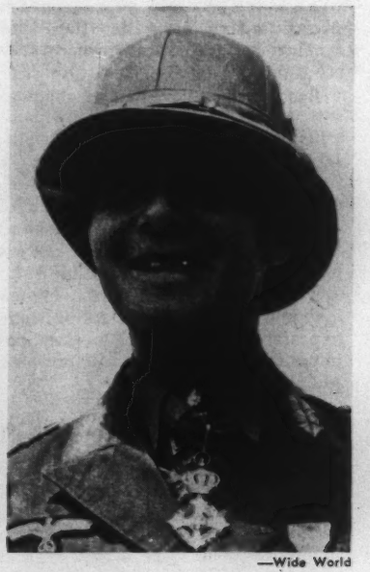
anyone from inside the Third Reich. General Speidel could have told General Eisenhower all about it, including Rommel's remark to Speidel after the message had been despatched: "Now I've given him his last chance. If he doesn't take the consequences, we shall act".

But by the time Rommel awoke from unconsciousness, it was all over. The crucial moment had come and passed. The Stauffenberg bomb had gone off and failed to do its job. But



—Wide World

ROMMEL'S *plan, an "if" for history.*

although those of the conspirators who were still in freedom on the evening of July 20 frantically urged von Kluge, who had taken over command from Rommel, to set the Rommel plan in motion "despite the failure of the attempt", Kluge could not "bring himself to set off the revolt of the Western Front". Stuelpnagel, who had already arrested the Paris Gestapo chiefs, had to set them free again, and in the end he and everybody else were caught and executed.

Speidel, the Chief of Staff and coordinating brain of the conspiracy in the West, who was recalled later to Berlin, visited Rommel on the way, was imprisoned but came off with his life, and has just published in Germany a well-ordered and excellently written book, "Invasion 1944." With a mass of corroborative evidence, he tells what could have happened and might have happened, but for the three fighter-bombers and their fateful bullets.

What would, or should, have been General Eisenhower's answer had Rommel been at his post to despatch his six emissaries?

And assuming that the Western Allies would have turned down Rommel's suggestion, the intriguing question remains whether Rommel would have taken "No" for an answer. He did not believe in "unconditional surrender": Speidel makes that clear. What would or could General Eisenhower have done if Rommel had attempted the utterly unorthodox and tried to force his hand by unilaterally winding up his front?

By Peter deMendelssohn, for London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT.

U.S. affairs

HIGH ASIATIC FEVER

ONE event piles on another to build up the crisis in U.S. Asiatic policy. The seizure by the Chinese Communist regime of property of the American consulate-general in Peking, and the subsequent withdrawal of all American consuls from China, have now led to a demand by Republicans in Congress for the resignation of Secretary of State Acheson. And this, only a few days after the Secretary had made a brilliant exposition of the aims of American policy in China.

Acheson said, in sum, that far from blocking Communism in China, the widely proposed move into Formosa in support of a regime which had lost the support of its own people might achieve exactly the opposite. What American policy should avoid, he insisted, was anything smacking of "imperialist" intervention on Chinese soil — for its effect on the Chinese people and on all other peoples of East Asia.

If the U.S. would avoid such moves, Acheson was sure that Chinese anti-foreign sentiment must inevitably turn against the only imperialism which was still pressing against their territory: that of Soviet Russia. Stalin has already detached Outer Mongolia from China and attached it to the USSR; the same process is under way in Manchuria; and it is well begun in Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang.

GOP Missed the Boat

Now these very sound arguments for not interfering in China, together with the ineptness of the Republicans in choosing their battleground for a fight on China policy, allow Mr. Acheson to cover up the miserable record of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations when they interfered in China up to their necks.

The Republicans have shot off their heavy ammunition in urging a military defence of Formosa. But here American public opinion seems to back Mr. Truman in believing that Chiang's regime is beyond helping.

What the Republicans could have done, with devastating effect, was blast the whole blundering administration policy in China from the time that Stilwell was supported against Chiang, through the Yalta sell-out of Chinese rights in Manchuria, the failure to back the Wedemeyer plan for eliminating the Communist armies in North China, the sending of General Marshall to press Chiang to take the Communists into his government, the subsequent stoppage of aid to Chiang as punishment for not taking their advice, and finally the unjust and unsporting blaming of the whole debacle on Chiang, in the American White Paper.

The Republicans may manage to get back to this line of attack. But while it is a sound line, it is essentially a destructive criticism of past policy. It is to be hoped that in the course of the battle Acheson's new and constructive policy of allowing Chinese resentment to turn against the very real depredations by Soviet imperialism will not be vitiated.

—*Willson Woodside*

education

YOO HOO, U.S.

RECENTLY 150 Canadian teachers were exposed to a test at the Ontario College of Education on their knowledge of the U.S. The results—and they were only fair — are herewith given by Charles E. Phillips, Professor of Education, University of Toronto, and Co-Chairman of the Canada-United States Committee on Education. And as Mr. Phillips says, the Canadian public likely has less knowledge of the U.S. than this teaching group (each with at least one university degree).

Here is his report: Asked to check important sources of knowledge, the following percentages of teachers marked newspapers and periodicals, 73; study in Canadian schools and colleges, 47; books, 44; radio, 38; motion pictures, 29; travel in U.S., 24; other contacts with Americans, 23; American relatives, 17.

Virtually all named Washington as the capital; recognized Texas as a State; knew individual states have governors, not presidents. But only 97 per cent identified Nebraska as a state, 93 per cent Idaho, and 89 per cent New Hampshire. One marked San Francisco as a state; two per cent checked Seattle, and three per cent checked Providence.

Fifty-five per cent of the teachers shared the common Canadian impression that the United States is much more predominantly urban than Canada, but 44 per cent were in agreement with expert opinion that the two countries are comparable in this respect; four per cent held the rather remarkable view that the United States was more predominantly rural.

Seventy-eight per cent of the teachers knew only too well that the value of American exports to Canada exceeds the value of American imports from Canada by something in the neighborhood of half a billion dollars. Only 11 per cent and nine per cent respectively were under the happy illusion that our trade was about evenly balanced or that the United States imported half a billion more from us than we from them. So much for the dollar problem.

The next question asked what proportion of Canada's exports are bought by the United States. With a choice of three answers, 44 per cent of the teachers checked "about 45%," 33 per cent checked "about 25%," and 21 per cent checked "about 65%." This is not an easy question, and although the right answer received a plurality, it is not shocking that a majority of the answers were wrong. Nevertheless, since trade between our two countries is of vital economic importance, the need of more accurate knowledge of conditions is clearly indicated.

How Americans Differ

A considerable majority of the teachers knew two important characteristics of American education: 91 per cent marked as correct the statement that the authority for operating the schools rests with the individual states, whereas only four per cent were under the misapprehension that American schools are nationally controlled; 80 per cent agreed that the curriculum is more often the responsibility of the school or of the local education authority in the United States than in Canada. Indeed, they might have guessed this from knowledge of Canadian practice, if there is any reason to believe that Canadians know more about other provinces than neighboring states.

A final question asked the Canadian teachers to indicate how Americans differed from Canadians. In brief, Americans were described by substantial numbers of the group as different from Canadians in at least some of the following ways: more of the extrovert type, better mixers, more openly patriotic if not imperialistic, more willing to take a chance and to accept new or changing conditions. The answers also revealed that a considerable minority of the Canadian teachers felt that they had grounds for considering the Americans more materialistic than themselves and less well-informed on world affairs or, indeed, on the past or present of any country except the U.S. In summary, the common opinion expressed was that Canadians are more conservative, with a not uncommon implication of deep-down superiorities not visible on the surface.

Whatever degrees of truth there may be in these observations, one cannot help being disturbed by the thought that adverse criticisms of our friends to the south are more indicative of our own limitations than of faults in Americans. The Canadian attitude is undoubtedly warped by a constant awareness that Americans make more money and are able to buy most goods more cheaply. And perhaps the distortion so produced will never be entirely overcome while this condition persists. Nevertheless, it is apparent that Canada has much to learn about U.S. friends—not so much in terms of knowledge as of understanding.

—Gordon Jarrett

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religion

COME, ALL YE

CHURCH UNION is being practised in three or four centres of Canada by the United Church of Canada and the Church of England in Canada. At Cultus Lake, British Columbia, a small tourist resort with a small year round population near Sardis, the scheme seems to be working well. Just a year ago the Protestant church was dedicated jointly by the Anglican and United Church communions and along with a Sunday School meeting, one church service is held each Sunday with the United Church and Anglican clergy from Sardis alternating each week.

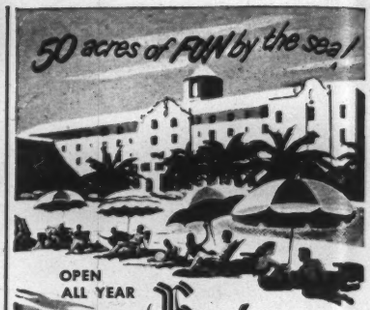
The same thing is happening at Marathon and Terrace Bay on the north shore of Lake Superior. Here the Anglican rector holds early communion and later in the morning takes off his vestments and becomes a United Church elder and assists the United Church minister at his service. And then there are the two churches at River Bend in the Lake St. John district that have joined together and by pooling their resources have made a success of a combined ministry.

MAN OF ALL TIME

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick's most recent book "The Man from Nazareth" (Musson, $3) attempts a portrayal of Christ as seen through the eyes of His contemporaries: the Scribes and Pharisees, the first Disciples, the militant nationalists. Dr. Fosdick was the voice on the American radio program "National Vespers" for 20 years. An earlier effort "The Meaning of Prayer" sold over a million copies. The new book provides a clear picture of the world in which Jesus lived—its culture, its religion and its political unrest. In emphasizing the humanity rather than the divinity of Christ, Dr. Fosdick has presented a portrait of one who was uncompromising and formidable, exciting, full of force and drive. "He was a man of his own time, speaking to his own generation, but he [is] a man of all times, speaking to all generations."

—Alex. Grey

MERCY *is watchword of the St. John Ambulance. Their annual appeal for funds begins on Feb. 6.*



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DOMINION SEED HOUSE

GEORGETOWN ONT.

sports

PUBLICITY PAYS

ONCE UPON A TIME a sporting event was of interest to the participants, usually to their relatives, and occasionally even to their friends. If representatives of two small towns were competing, most of the townsfolk could work up a fair amount of local pride and enthusiasm.

All that has changed. Nowadays it is presumed that any normal adult in North America is vitally interested in the doings of any team and any player anywhere on the continent.

How else can you explain the appearance in, say, a Vancouver daily of a little filler, tucked away in a corner, unfolding the stunning news that the Swarthmore (Pa.) College golf team will have three left-handed players this spring?

Or the running in a Toronto news-

—Globe and Mail

GOALIE BRODA *sweats for publicity*

paper, on the morning of the winter's worst blizzard, of a straight news story to the effect that a prominent outfielder for the St. Louis Cardinals has had a bad attack of whooping cough but is recovering nicely?

All this is, of course, the work of either a publicity-minded team executive or of a plain, unadorned publicity man. No athletic team can hope to exist today in the big time, professional or (pardon the expression) amateur, without lots of publicity.

Watch your newspapers and listen to your favorite sports broadcaster from now until baseball's Opening Day. A couple of times a week items will appear concerning developments in the local and other clubs. The simple fact is that most of these "developments" had already developed months before. But only by allowing them to leak out over the winter months can interest in the game be maintained at a peak level.

Take the masterfully-handled case of goalie Turk Broda and the Toronto Maple Leafs. The time was late this past November. For weeks sports enthusiasm had been approaching the climax of the Grey Cup final. Fans spoke and read of little else.

The week after the rugby final, the Leafs had a mid-week game. The club was in a slump. There was every chance that the game might draw less than a capacity house.

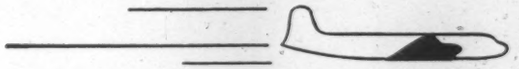
On the Wednesday morning the sports pages across Canada bore headlines announcing tremendous news. Manager Conn Smythe of the Leafs had benched goalie Broda unless and until he reduced his weight by seven pounds, and had threatened several other overweight players on the team.

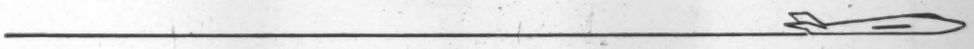
The story was good for reams of copy and dozens of pictures, and lasted a week, by which time the old *status quo* was back in operation, though the Leafs were winning again.

The story merits contemplation not because the whole thing was a fake. It wasn't. The Leafs probably needed a shaking up, and the shake-up seemed to work. What is interesting and significant is the timing. Years ago such matters would have been kept discreetly quiet, as concerning manager and players and no one else. But not today. If you want the fans, you've got to tell them about yourself at every opportunity.

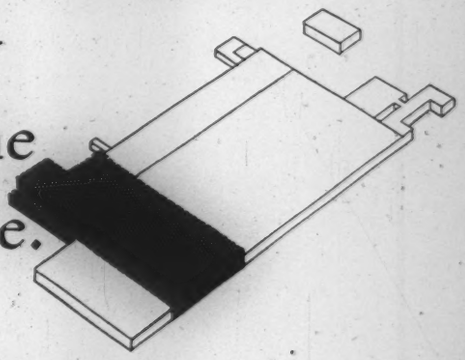
■ An article appearing in a Moscow sports publication has been interpreted as indicating that the Soviets might participate in the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki.

STANDING READY





The purchase and enlargement of its factory by *Canadair*, together with proven ability to produce, provide solid evidence that this organization stands ready to discharge whatever civil and military responsibilities the future may require.



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B.I.F.
1950

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Trade Buyers! Ensure your accommodation now *because tourists also reserve Britain's hotels in May.*

★ *B.I.F., the largest national trade fair, will be extended in 1950. Exhibits alone will occupy 100,000 square metres.*

★ *For the convenience of buyers public admission is restricted throughout the Fair.*

★ *Twenty-six groups of allied trades will represent ninety industries.*

★ *Engineering & Hardware in Birmingham. Lighter Industries in London.*

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

LONDON **MAY 8-19** BIRMINGHAM

INFORMATION about exhibitors, advance catalogues, special displays and facilities at the Fair can be obtained from the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver or Winnipeg; or from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's or Halifax

science

SO SIMPLE

THE APPLICATION of a simple scientific fact to an age-old problem will soon be saving the Canadian Navy millions of dollars a year, it was revealed recently by the Defence Research Board. By simply bolting bars of magnesium to the hull of a ship the scientists have found that they can substantially reduce the expensive corrosion of the steel.

When the magnesium reacts with the steel hull under water, an electric current is set up which halts the ionization of the steel. The corrosion

THE PROBLEM: *how to halt corrosion and resultant hull deterioration.*

could be completely eliminated by application of large quantities of magnesium but, due to the high cost, the new process is being used in conjunction with anti-corrosive paint.

Already in use on the aircraft carrier *Magnificent*, the device will soon be adopted by the U.S. Navy and probably by private shipping firms.

Largely responsible for the discovery was Kenneth N. Barnard of Saskatoon, while other scientists working on the anti-corrosion project were Dr. G. L. Christie, Saskatoon; Dr. J. H. Greenblatt of Moncton, NB, and Dr. J. R. Dingle of Halifax.

Earlier experiments employed zinc plates for the same purpose but zinc was found unsatisfactory since it lost its effectiveness after a few weeks. Fifteen months after the magnesium was bolted to the plates the test hulls showed no corrosion. The bars of magnesium, however, become ionized in about a year and have to be replaced.

The answer to a shipowner's prayer, the device will give longer life to ships and make pitted plates and propellor blades headaches of the past.

THE ANSWER: *a few bars of magnesium per ship per year do the job.*

people

Leading the Field

■ Chief UN military observer of the truce between India and Pakistan in Kashmir will be **Brigadier H. H. Angle,** 46, of Kelowna, BC. He heads the 40 military observers from Canada, the U.S. and Norway now in the disputed area. Pakistan is believed to be agreeable to **General A. G. L. McNaughton's** proposal for the demilitarization of Kashmir and a plebiscite to see which country will get this rich state. India, however, may reject the idea because Pakistan refuses to withdraw its forces first.

■ Two Canadian scientists, **Dr. K. J. Parry** of Vancouver, and **Dr. A. Morrison,** formerly of Saskatoon, have led the world in developing and perfecting Cobalt 60. This is the radioactive isotope of cobalt which may eventually be substituted for radium in the treatment of cancer. Cobalt 60, available only in Canada in its most perfect and useful form, is manufactured at Chalk River atomic energy plant according to the specifications of these two National Research Council scientists.

17th-Century Date Line

■ **Mrs. H. W. Bruynson,** of Headingly, Man., is hoping that a shabby, old violin which her husband bought from some Indians in 1934 for $2 is actually a 300-year-old priceless specimen. The violin bears the date 1665 and the

—CP

A STAINER, *1665, for two dollars?*

name of Jacob Stainer, Tyrolian violinmaker who once outranked Stradivari. If authenticity is established, it will prove one of the few remaining Stainer originals.

■ Quebec City Administrative Committee will be asked this month to delay a road-widening project involving demolition of a sharp curve in the city's steepest hill, Côte de la Montagne. A Quebec historical society believes the remains of **Samuel de Champlain** are buried there. It is known that French settlers buried their dead in this area from 1608 to 1655.

Plain Talk

■ With a watchful eye on European trade, the Rt. Hon. **C. D. Howe,** Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, is spending the next month in France, Belgium and The Netherlands on a combined holiday-business trip. En route, aboard the *Queen Mary,* he admitted Canada's trade prospects were "not too bright."

■ The main thing parents have to do in sex education is to "beat the kids' playmates to the draw." This is the opinion of **Dr. S. R. Laycock,** Dean of Education at the University of Saskatchewan. The 58-year-old psychologist, editor, broadcaster and teacher thinks it is "crazy" for parents to wait till children are 10 or 12 before talking sex. By then they will have learned about sex and formed an attitude to it.

Stardust

■ Back in Hollywood after reading the Bible and other good literature to Canadian audiences, **Charles Laughton** was struck by the fact that hardly anyone asked him about the personal lives or scandals of movie stars. He found there was a great need, especially among young people, to hear good writing and the reading tours may become annual affairs.

■ **Andrew Thomson,** Controller of the Meteorological Service of Canada, has been re-elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. Growing membership, now 2,000, indicates the increasing interest in astronomy by laymen across Canada.

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Toronto

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radio and TV

THE CBC REPLIES

THE CBC's Chairman, Mr. A. Davidson Dunton, takes exception to strictures on the national broadcasting system which he finds to be implied in Wilfrid Eggleston's commentary "A Free Press and the NFB" (SN Jan. 3).

—Miller
A. D. DUNTON

"I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Eggleston about the vital need in Canada of an independent, varied, free and courageous press," he writes. "And it is not for me to comment on his views about the functions of the National Film Board. But when he implied, as I understood it, that the CBC is a Government information agency, he was wrong.

"The broadcasting activities of the CBC are not under the control of the Government, and the Corporation is not subject to any Government limitations as to what it should and should not put on the air. Its independent position is established by the Canadian Broadcasting Act. . . .

"If Mr. Eggleston could take the time to look over the scripts of a year's broadcasting on the national system, I think he would agree that there is in fact a large volume of thoroughly honest reporting and searching commentary and vigorous expression of opinion; plenty critical of 'things as they are'; and a fair amount dealing with 'weak and dark aspects of Canadian life.'

"The CBC can have no views of its own; it should not, and does not, give preference to any one view, or set of views. It must be determined in its impartiality . . .

"The same basic principles of free and fair presentation of different viewpoints and ideas will be followed in CBC television as in its sound broadcasting. What is Mr. Eggleston's justification for saying that public television facilities in Canada will be 'fed largely by Government films'? In its television work, in addition to programs produced by itself, the CBC will use some films. But these it will choose, with the basic principles in mind, from all available sources."

Wilfrid Eggleston replies: "I did not intend my article to reflect on the material originated by *the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and I am sorry that it could be so construed. What I was trying to say was that the story told by Government information agencies (national or provincial), whether through the medium of press releases, booklets, films, radio programs or television (as, in the last case, they will soon be doing) could not be expected to give the public more than a selected and censored view of life in Canada. . . .*

"Even with all possible safeguards, of course, a public corporation is always exposed to influences which threaten to compromise its integrity, but I congratulate the CBC on its admirable and courageous resistance to such pressure so far. . . ."

films

THE HANDY FORMULA

AS A GENERAL rule, the only test of a Hollywood formula is, does it work? And as a general rule, it does.

The formulae themselves are as simple and almost as innocent as an infant's diet. There is the Musical Backstage formula: stage-struck Miss comes to New York, tries out in a variety of flops or minor successes and achieves both romantic and stage triumph in a final production as wildly improbable as the studio's budget permits. There is the War Film formula: morose private comes to recognize the value of discipline and the meaning of patriotism in the big final engagement which makes him a hero; or, as variation, tough army sergeant reveals his humanity under ditto circumstances.

There is the Comedy formula: craven but amorous hero meets and licks the underworld, winning the love of the beautiful girl who has become infatuated with his sheer witlessness. There is also the Career Woman formula, the Junior Adolescent formula, and the Cinderella formula, all too familiar to recapitulate and all wholesomely based, with a liberal lacing of corn-syrup.

The common quality of all these plots is that they are success stories and as such perfectly in tone with the feeling of this continent. In addition they have considerable affinity with the Coué formula whose success depends, in equal parts, on faith and endless patient repetition. The greatest sufferers, of course, are the movie reviewers who have to see all of them and who tend to wither and dry up from over-exposure to the general relentless sunniness.

"ON THE TOWN" is an exception, however. It is bright and sunny enough and it pursues its happy endings all over Manhattan. It was co-directed, however, by Gene Kelly and a great deal of Dancer Kelly's gaiety, alertness and enjoyment of entertainment for entertainment's sake have found their way into the picture, and even into sequences in which he doesn't appear at all. It has just enough story to hold its dancing sequences together and it is filmed almost entirely out-of-doors, with the sharp lights, shadows and angles of New York asserting themselves above and through the technicolor.

—MGM

"ON THE TOWN"

In every possible way it resists the idea that a screen musical must be static and solid, rooted to the spot by the overwhelming weight of production. All the production background "On the Town" needs is Manhattan itself, and the three dancing couples involved (Gene Kelly, Frank Sinatra and Jules Munshin, with Vera Ellen, Betty Garrett and Ann Miller) skim through the town from end to end, breaking into dances whenever it suits them and for no better reason than sudden exuberance. They're all good, and I particularly liked the dancing of Vera Ellen, a cheerful girl with sturdy, agile, astonishing legs.

"THE SANDS of Iwo Jima" carries the Iwo Jima story from the training camp period up to the moment made famous by one of the great news pictures of the war—the raising of the Stars and Stripes on the volcanic peak of Suribachi. The plot turns out to be the one about the morose disillusioned GI (John Agar) and the tough sergeant (John Wayne) who finally turns him into a man and a soldier.

The heartshaking terror and excitement of beachhead landing have been recaptured here with the sharp fidelity of remembered newsreels, and these sequences, though fragmentary, have solid value as record.

But it all goes on too long, too long. The South Pacific campaign was superbly organized but it had few of the purposes of a movie scenario in mind.

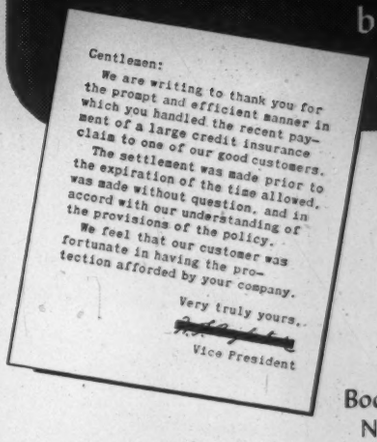
"THE GREAT LOVER" has Bob Hope as the monitor of a group of Boy Foresters returning from Europe, and Roland Young as a gentlemanly killer with a talent for strangling people with knotted dinner napkins. An insolvent Duchess (Rhonda Fleming) is also involved and it becomes Bob Hope's business to avoid the ship's police, pacify the Boy Foresters, an outrageously moral little group, and capture killer and lady.

It's all routine for Comedian Hope, and like all his routines, carried through with speed, impressive timing and unshatterable confidence. On the whole, it is as unlikely to attract new Hope admirers as it is to estrange the old ones.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—Paramount

"THE GREAT LOVER"

American Credit pays you when "good" credit risks become bad debt losses. Read what this Chicago bank says:



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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

Spring Is an Attitude of Mind and Fashions

(1)

—Everett Rossbo

—Arnott & Rogers (2)

SPRING is on hand, fashion-speaking, but the gradual evolution of 1950 styles began away back last Fall . . . so that what milady will be wearing early in February—weather permitting—is no drastic change. You aren't in for another New Look about-face . . . but this Spring you will be hearing a lot about the flaming 1920's revival.

For those who remember the sexless flapper — and for those meeting her for the first time in magazine reproductions—there is comfort in the fact that this is a semi-return . . . the narrow shoulders won't be too narrow or too sloping, the straight figure will be femininely belted, the lowered hipline will be mostly one of drapery. Skirts are not expected to go any higher; certainly the knee-display length of that earlier era is nowhere in sight.

For the last few years Spring has had a navy look . . . this year it is being patriotically teamed with red and white . . . and the palest of pastels and Puritan grey-and-white is countered by the most vibrant colors in years—pimento red, rich ginger, sunny gold, crushed raspberry.

Another Spring paradox is to be found in dress styles . . . for daytime, a torpedo slim skirt topped by the *garçon* 20's look . . . for evening, simply yards and yards of material in outrageously bouffant skirts with strapless top and with roses for accent. . .

(1) Suave Spring coat in mist gray twill. Side panel effect with mock-pocket top flare has slim, trim lines. Collar rolls or juts to fancy's dictate. By Morris Watkin, Toronto.

(2) New batwing sleeve and curved collar for this fitted dresscoat of Dominion Burlington faille. Spring navy is highlighted by polka dotted trim and lining. By Lou Ritchie, Montreal.

(3) —Panda

(4) —Arnott & Rogers

(5) —Arnott & Rogers

(6)

For those who like a practical but pretty Spring ensemble there is a return to the print dress topped by its own solid-color jacket or coat . . . and the prints are smaller this year, with Oriental influence.

NOW for a few quickies about such fashion items as . . . sleeves have a batwing spread (new name for exaggerated dolman), with the push-up a close second . . . the newest neckline is the rounded bathingsuit neck of the 20's . . . collars on coats are jutting . . . shoulders are curvilinear (combination of roundness and angles, if you please!) . . . pleated skirts are very very popular, especially as a new process gives a "perm" to pleats so that, even after cleaning, your pleats are there . . and cape effects are still in the fashion line-up.

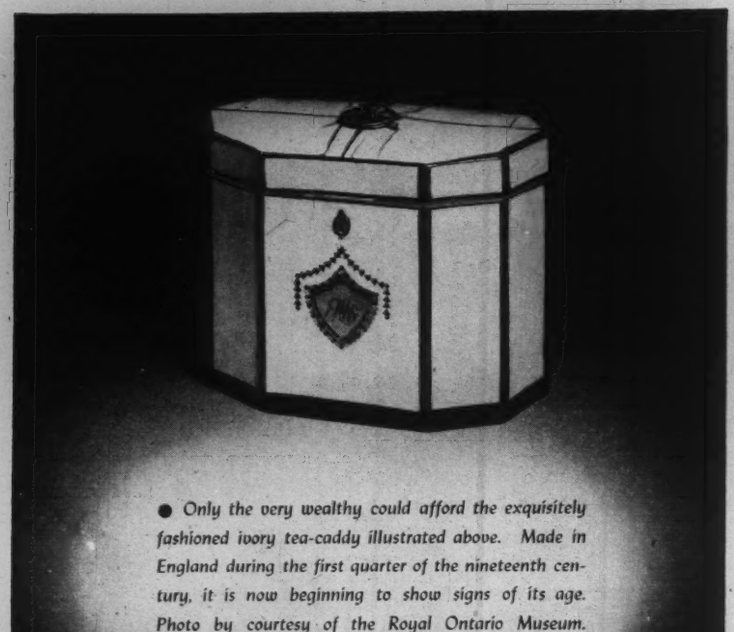
(3) Tulip printed white chiffon for evening with own coat of rustling chartreuse taffeta. Bouffant skirt, shirred top — and the dropped coat shoulders—add extra glamour. By Hildebrand Dress, Toronto.

(4) Patriotic navy crêpe dress with white pique touches, red lined cape effect . . . for the cape is actually attached to shaped belt at back to form a bloused silhouette. Hipline pockets are accented by button trim. By Fashion Guild, Montreal.

(5) Reversible cape to complete Spring's 3-piece ensemble. Carmel-and-white check of jacket is repeated on one side of cape, dramatized by solid melting-carmel shade. By Louis Schrier, Montreal.

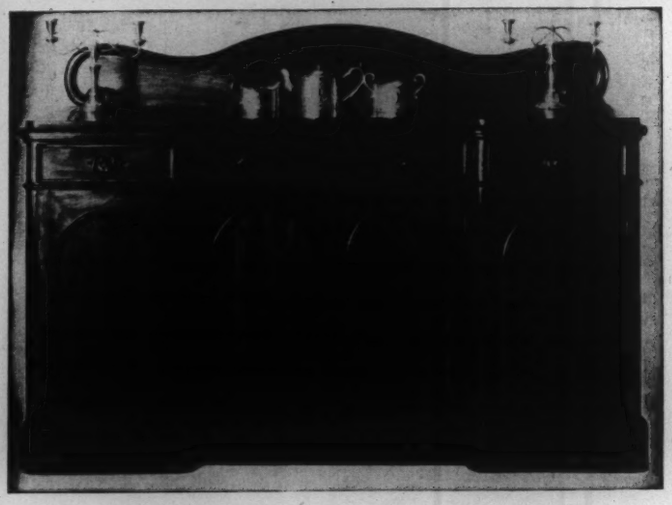
(6) Twilight frock of sunburst accordion pleated skirt with chu collared top. The black nylon marquisette pleated skirt over taffeta is very swish, topped by embroidered white organdy, and with color dash in pink patent belt. By Trend Fashion, Montreal.

—Wat-Mir



● *Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA"
TEA



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Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

FOOD:

Home-Made Dunk-ers

USUAL winter weather means skating and skiing and coming back cold and ravenous for a snack. If you are faced with having to entertain your son's or daughter's friends after such an evening, you can definitely settle for crunchy doughnuts and steaming hot coffee or cocoa.

Making your own doughnuts isn't the Herculean task the uninitiated might imagine. Of course, it's easy to buy a sackful of very good ones from your grocery or cake store. But you can run up a batch yourself. Fried cakes or doughnuts are just what the name implies—cake batter fried in hot fat. It has to be a special batter since the principle of cooking in fat is to cook the food without the fat being absorbed by it. Fat temperature and ingredients have to be just right to get the result you want.

Doughnuts

3½ cups sifted pastry flour
4½ tsps. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. nutmeg

Measure and sift these ingredients together. Set aside.

Cream 3 tbsp. shortening. Add 1 tsp. vanilla and 1 cup granulated sugar and cream thoroughly. Add 2 well-beaten eggs. Then combine alternately with sifted dry ingredients and 1 cup of milk, blending well after each addition. Chill in refrigerator 1 hour.

Roll out dough ½" in thickness on floured bakeboard. Cut with floured 2½" doughnut cutter. Place on wax paper-covered cooky sheet or tray. Keep on rolling and cutting, adding the trimmings and centres to the dough. Keep cut doughnuts in refrigerator until ready to fry.

For deep-frying doughnuts, heat cooking oil or vegetable shortening in a pan about 6" deep—this will allow for a 3" depth of fat which will be 3" from the top of pan (helps prevent splashing and boiling over of hot fat). Heat fat to 370° F. Fry only as many doughnuts as can float easily on the surface. Fry until golden brown on both sides. Remove from fat with long-handled fork, being careful not to pierce them. Drain on paper towelling. Yield: 3 dozen.

While still warm, ice one side with chocolate butter frosting and dip in very finely ground walnuts, or shake in sugared brown paper bag.

If you contemplate doing any amount of deep fat frying by all means purchase a gallon of cooking oil; have a large jar handy to strain used fat back into; don't skimp on the quantity of fat used (at least 3" deep); have convenient-sized kettle and wire basket to do the job and a good thermometer. There's a great deal of satisfaction to producing crisp, professional-looking, deep fried foods!

Brain-Teaser:

It's Never Too Late To End

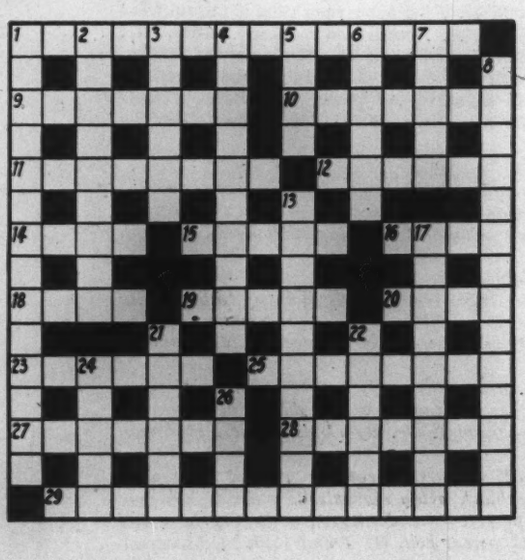
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Conferred under an arch of bloaters? (8, 2, 4)
9. and 13 down. Already twelve inches under ground. (3, 4, 2, 3, 5)
10. Kreisler often played an old one. (7)
11. Paying it may be a tax on the visitor. (4, 4)
12. A back rub with water from France. (6)
14. Found in good order. (4)
15. Vocalize on a vowel sound. (5)
16. One must expect mother to back up from this animal. (4)
18. So-and-so is not more than passable. (2, 2)
19. Hell of a river to forget! (5)
20. In case you get the needle. (4)
23. The cannibal can, by the sound of it! (6)
25. Three score and ten? (3, 5)
27. Uncle Arthur is slightly wrong in the head since Ruth left him. (7)
28. What a flightful person! (7)
29. 4.15 p.m. in 11.30 a.m. (3, 7, 5)

DOWN

1. Starting from scratch, perhaps. (5, 9)
2. One of Haydn's many was for sacred use. (9)
3. "O, I took care over this work", Beethoven might have said. (6)
4. Cussed a lot, but others evidently went one better. (10)
5. Rover's remains, Roberta, ensure sour sausages. (hidden) (4)
6. Afford luxuries? No! Our rides are out! (6)
7. So in quitting 2, find it react differently. (5)
8. Keep you riding on air. (9, 5)
13. See 9.
17. Take it or leave it. (9)
21. Swindle out of a golden one, could be. (6)
22. Pliant with a change of heart. (6)
24. Strip, side and back. It's rasher in England! (5)
26. You'll never hear it crow. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Bing Crosby
6. Shaw
10. Bologna
11. Rambler
12. Prim
13. Puff
14. Dutch
16. Dry-rot
17. Lombardo
20. Earmarks
23. Sniffs
25. Shore
27. Agog
28. Bars
31. Underdo
32. Chatter
33. Hart
34. Mart Kenney

DOWN

1. Bebop
2. Nullify
3. Cage
4. Opaque
5. Barefoot
7. Holster
8. War whoops
9. Amid
15. Mona
16. Deep south
18. Band
19. Oklahoma
21. Reorder
22. Flatten
24. Tom-cat
26. Ears
29. Stray
30. Kate

DISTAFF:

On Honors List

■ ANOTHER woman lawyer has the honor of putting KC after her name now. She is **Miss Margaret Perney** and Ottawa, city of her birth, Hamilton, city of her early schooling, share the honor with Toronto, city of her law work.

■ A wedding of interest is that of **Sophie Margaret Goode** to Max Thompson Stewart. Both are Canadians living in New York; both are grads of University of Toronto. Miss Goode "made good" in the public relations field; Mr. Stewart is Consul of Canada in New York. Lethbridge, Alta., is Miss Goode's birthplace: Wingham, Ont., for Mr. Stewart.

—Dorothy Wilding
SOPHIE GOODE

■ Romance in the shape of faraway jobs has come to four External Affairs stenographers. All four flew to Ceylon for the Commonwealth Conference. When it broke up, **Lois McIntosh** of Ottawa was homeward bound but the office of the new Canadian High Commissioner to Pakistan beckoned the other three to Karachi. The luckies are **Dorothy Lee** of Winnipeg, **Pauline Blahey** of Saskatoon and **Winnifred Bingham** of Fort William.

■ **Mrs. R. T. Tanner,** Field Secretary of the Canadian Save the Children Fund, is in Europe, observing conditions among children and methods of distribution of Canadian supplies. Nearly 1,000 children are being sponsored by Canadians through the Fund. Mrs. Tanner recently received the *Chevalier de la Santé Publique* for her work for French children.

■ Retiring after 28 years as National Director of the Canadian Junior Red Cross is **Miss Jean E. Browne** of Toronto. She is one of 12 Canadians who hold the Florence Nightingale Medal, one of the highest nursing awards in the world.

■ The press put heads together and came up with 20-year-old Irene Strong of Vancouver as Canada's outstanding female athlete of 1949. This ousts Barbara Ann Scott from the top position she has held for three years. Swimmer Irene holds 19 Canadian records, collects prize-winning dogs and is now representing Canada at the British Empire Games in New Zealand. Runner-up is track-star Eleanor McKenzie, also of Vancouver.

Swansea, near Toronto, is a bright shining star in the political firmament. The people there recently elected **Mrs. Dorothy Hague** as Deputy Reeve. Mrs. Hague has been in public life 7 years, 15 on School Board and two on Council. She has a proud husband (Henry) and a teacher-daughter (at Bishop Strachan School, Toronto).

Beauty and tennis mix. Down at the Orange Bowl Junior Tennis Championships at Miami, Florida, 18-year-old **Joyce Felix,** Ottawa tennis star, was selected as Beauty Queen.

beauty booty
for the business girl

by Elizabeth Arden

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the throat, on bouffant skirts,
across an evening bag, on hats and
hair-do's . . . the lovely, fabric rose of France gathered now at EATON'S

Woman of the Week:

Regina's Leading Lady

by William Thomson

"MANY of today's problems would be solved in short order if there were more women in public office," is the opinion of Ruth Switzer McGill, president of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

And this is not a trite remark. Let there be no misunderstanding about it. Pert, precise Miss McGill has served on the executive of enough organizations, and has been a member of Regina's City Council long enough, to know that rash statements are not the things which achieve and hold public respect.

Gently, she chides her women cohorts in the Business and Professional Women's Club that "resolutions are fine, and much has been accomplished thereby, but they are a poor substitute for women in government."

—Karsh

RUTH S. McGILL

In the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, she takes her work seriously, although no more so than the tasks she has undertaken for other groups in which she has accepted executive office.

The organization came into being in the depression years. It was significant of the interest of these women that all the clubs that joined the Federation in the early thirties were working for the same things—better conditions of employment, shorter hours, holidays with pay, sick leave, higher salaries and pensions. Ever since 1930, the Federation has by itself, and joined with other organizations, asked governments at all levels for these things.

Family of Teachers

Brown-haired, brown-eyed, attractive Ruth McGill was born in Lindsay, Ont., daughter of a now investment company president and a school teacher mother. Her father was born near Lindsay, Ont., and her mother came from near Collingwood, Ont.

In Regina she attended Victoria Public School, Central Collegiate and Regina College, graduated at Saskatchewan University in 1929 in arts and in 1932 in law. Indicative perhaps of her later interest in civic affairs was the award she won in her high school years of a service club gold medal for citizenship.

With school teachers in the family—her grandfather Switzer was an Ontario school inspector and her mother a teacher—that profession might have been a natural for Ruth. But she decided for law instead and in this her father encouraged her. Today she has her own practice, specializing in wills, estates and corporation law. These were the branches of law in which she excelled in her university years.

She is today one of two practising women lawyers in Regina and one of

only about six in the province of Saskatchewan.

A list of the organizations to which she belongs and the offices she holds or has held in these will convince anyone that Ruth McGill's days are 30 hours long and her weeks eight days. How else, it could be reasoned, could anyone find time to perform the duties and carry the responsibilities that fall on her slight frame. Here is a list and it may not be all-inclusive:

She is a past President of the Women's Canadian Club, the League of Women Voters and the Regina Business and Professional Women's Club. She has served on the laws committee of the local, provincial and national councils of women and she has served on the executive of the Regina University Women's Club.

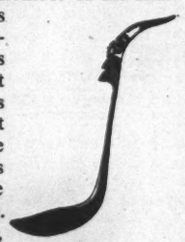
Second in Poll

She is currently a member of the executive of the Regina Bar Association and was for several terms on the council of the Canadian bar. She is also currently on the provincial executive of the Canadian Cancer Society, a member of the women's council of the same society, a member of the council of the Regina Liberal Association.

Duties which are presently demanding much of her time are those connected with the City Council of Regina and various council committees. She was elected an alderman in the Fall of 1946 and stood second in the poll. She was re-elected for two years in the Fall of 1948 and this time headed the poll of five who were elected at that time.

As an alderman, she has served as Vice-chairman of the Regina Hospital Board of Governors, Chairman of the city's Board of Health and a member of the Utilities Committee which handles power, water and street railway services in the city. All this was in her first term as alderman.

In her current term, with still a year to serve, she is a member of the sinking fund trustees board which handles investments of funds to meet the city's gross debt of about $11,500,000. She is serving also as a member of the Board of Health. In her own time, she conducts a successful law practice.



No Handicap

Being a woman is not a handicap when running for public office, in Miss McGill's opinion.

Only prejudice that Miss McGill can conceive against women seeking public office is where the candidate is a woman with a young family. Voters would then take the view that such a woman's place was in her home.

She regrets exceedingly that in the last general election in Canada, not one woman was elected.

From this she draws the conclusion that "it is evident no other group of women in Canada will undertake public service. Business and professional women therefore cannot afford to sit idly by without seeking public office."

the lighter side

Sick Call

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"I HEARD you were ill," Miss A. said, "so I dropped in to see you. How are you feeling?"

"Terrible," I said.

"You look terrible," Miss A. agreed. She sat down and removed her gloves. "What would you say," she began at once, "is the last civilizing agent left in the postwar world?"

"Kleenexes," I said, reaching for one.

"The only hopeful civilizing agent left in the modern world," Miss A. said gravely, "is Woman."

"It's funny but that reminds me of a remark of Groucho Marx's," I said. " 'You're the most beautiful woman in the world and that isn't saying much'."

"I'm sure I don't see the connection," Miss A. said.

I disappeared under a towel, and after a moment she continued, "I've been giving the matter a great deal of thought lately. Perhaps you remember some of the things that were promised us in the postwar world?"

"I certainly do," I said, through powerful waves of Friar's Balsam. "Eternal friendship with our great Soviet ally, unshrinkable wool, uncreased linen, the Four Freedoms, electronics in the home, isolation of the cold virus, and millions of nylons."

"YES, and what have we got?" Miss A. asked.

"Well, we've got the nylons," I said.

"Stocking runs and foot callouses," Miss A. said, "that is our inheritance in the postwar world."

"And your idea would be," I said, emerging from my tent, "that women take over the postwar world from here?"

"Not immediately," she conceded. "We must learn first of all to reject the cheap standards created for us by men . . . Do stop taking your temperature."

"Ninety-nine and two-fifths," I said with satisfaction, "my favorite temperature. Unusual but not flashy."

"Only a week or two ago," Miss A. went on patiently, "I read a list of the world's Ten Greatest Men, selected because of their power and influence in world events. Where is the comparative list of the world's Great Women?"

"That shouldn't be hard," I said. "Let's see — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Miss Dorothy Thompson, Madame Anna Pauker, Senora Peron, Mrs. Perle Mesta, the Dean of Bryn Mawr, Princess Aly Khan—how many is that?"

"Eight, if you include Princess Aly Khan, which I wouldn't," Miss A. said.

We considered. "We couldn't fill out with the Toni Twins?" I asked, but Miss A. said it was out of the question. "The point is," she went on, "that women will get nowhere as long as they are content to enter cheap events for frivolous rewards."

"TWENTY-TWO of them entered the Federal election and didn't get anywhere," I pointed out.

"Naturally," Miss A. said promptly. "None of those candidates I imagine would qualify as one of the World's Ten Best Dressed Women. None of them, I am sure, would stand a chance as Miss America or Miss Rheingold Beer. And unfortunately, in a man's world that is the only type who has any chance of attracting attention."

I shook my head. "Well, I don't see what can be done about it."

"That's exactly what I came to tell you about," Miss A. said. "We have formed a committee to organize a campaign for the nomination of Canada's Ten Greatest Women in 1950. Look. I've brought all the literature to show you."

SHE SPREAD the literature on my bedside table. "Greatness will be computed simply on character, general activity, interest in national and international affairs, power and influence in the community," she said. "Ballots will be distributed all over Canada and when the ten successful candidates have been selected they will be photographed, publicized, maybe brought to Ottawa to meet the Prime Minister. In fact, given the treatment."

"The treatment!" I said. "You mean mink coats, facials, endorsations and night-clubs?"

"Definitely *not*," Miss A said. "That's just what we are trying to avoid."

I telephoned next day to say I had filled in my ballot with her name.

"My name!" Miss A. cried. "Good Heavens, imagine me one of the Ten Great Women!"

"Well, I can withdraw it if you prefer," I said; but Miss A. after thinking it over said I might as well let it stand. "Maybe it will start the ball rolling," she said.

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CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Toronto, Canada, January 11, 1950

To the Shareholders:

Your Company was organized in March, 1930, to acquire ownership of, and to direct the affairs of old established brewing companies. Your Directors take particular pleasure in presenting this the Twentieth Annual Report because the years which have intervened since 1930 have seen the Company develop to a point where it enjoys by far the largest individual volume of sales in the Canadian brewing industry, has first class physical facilities for the production of its products, and a strong and sound financial position.

Sales and profits from Canadian operations both showed increases in the year under review. Sales in Canada amounted to $83,071,871 in comparison with $75,456,792 in the previous year, and Net Profits after all charges from Canadian operations, amounted to $7,927,745 in comparison with $7,266,745 in the previous year.

The operations of your wholly owned subsidiary Victory Mills Limited, the sales of which are included in the Canadian sales referred to above, continued at a satisfactory level of output and profit during the year.

The operations of Brewing Corporation of America, in which your Company holds a majority interest, were again unsatisfactory. Your Company's share of the loss from operation in the United States amounted to $1,238,910. Your Management is definitely of the opinion that the solution of this subsidiary's problem lies in persistent adherence to the course of building up national distribution of quality products at reasonable prices to the extent necessary to absorb the large productive capacity. During the past year there has been built a sales organization adequate to develop and maintain national distribution under highly competitive conditions, and a substantial and well-balanced advertising campaign has been undertaken designed to stimulate consumer demand. The costs of such sales and advertising efforts, which were out of all proportion to existing sales volume, were fully charged off to operations.

Notwithstanding the conditions above referred to the overall consolidated Net Profits of your Company and its subsidiaries amounted to $6,688,835 in comparison with $6,849,535 in the previous year. Provision for depreciation was made in the amount of $3,676,079, an increase of $552,431 from the previous year.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet was improved to the extent that net working capital increased during the year by $1,653,726 to $11,597,559. Funded Debt was reduced and Distributable Surplus substantially increased.

Your Directors take pleasure in recording with gratitude the loyalty and enthusiasm of the 3,385 employees of your Company and its subsidiaries. The number of shareholders increased from 15,012 to 16,164 during the year.

Subject to the general volume of business activity in North America remaining at a high level, your Directors anticipate that the new fiscal year will produce satisfactory results, although exceedingly heavy expenditures to expand the business of your United States subsidiary will continue and this will have the effect of somewhat reducing consolidated profits in the first half of the new year. Your Directors and Management believe that the policies which are being followed will eliminate losses in the United States in the not too distant future.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors

E. P. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT THE 31st OCTOBER, 1949

(STATED IN CANADIAN FUNDS)

ASSETS		31st October 1949	*31st October 1948*
Current Assets			
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 3,704,238		
Investments in Marketable Securities at cost (Quoted Market Value $302,883)	282,652		
Accounts Receivable less Allowance of $50,786 for doubtful accounts	2,155,767		
Income and Excess Profits Taxes refundable	1,451,070		
Inventories as certified by responsible officials	12,507,046		
Prepaid Expenses	543,597		
Total Current Assets		$20,644,370	*$18,114,827*
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax due after 1950		665,000	*1,133,212*
Investments in Allied Companies at cost			
Listed shares (Quoted Market Value $945,126)	1,229,994		
Subsidiary not consolidated			
Dominion Malting Company Limited	2,087,310		
Other shares and advances	2,485,672		
		5,802,976	*4,844,610*
Fixed Assets			
Land	1,955,681		
Buildings	19,811,048		
Plant and Equipment	24,054,860		
	43,865,908		
Less: Provision for depreciation	12,962,352		
	30,903,556		
Returnable Containers of United States subsidiaries on hand or in hands of customers, at cost, less provision for depreciation of $644,462	646,756		
		33,505,993	*34,415,383*
Sundry Properties and Investments at cost, less reserves of $175,720		1,090,283	*1,025,111*
Deferred Charges			
Debenture Discount and Expenses, less Amortization	346,495		
Sundry	123,383		
		469,878	*95,613*
Premium Paid upon acquisition of brewing subsidiaries since the 31st October 1943, less amortization and credit		3,349,194	*3,634,084*
		$65,527,694	*$63,262,840*

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		31st October 1949	*31st October 1948*
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and Accrued Charges	$ 6,198,158		
Provision for Income Taxes less Payments thereon	2,848,653		
Total Current Liabilities		$ 9,046,811	*$ 8,170,994*
Debentures and Notes Payable			
3¼% Serial Notes	660,000		
3% and 3¼% Notes	3,850,000		
Debentures Secured by First Mortgage			
Authorized and issued: $15,000,000 of which $1,000,000 have been redeemed			
Outstanding:			
3% Serial Debentures	2,500,000		
3½% Sinking Fund Debentures	6,500,000		
4% Sinking fund debentures	5,000,000		
		18,510,000	*19,100,000*
Provision for Refund of customers' container deposits of United States subsidiaries		435,090	*369,487*
Provision for Loss on demolition and disposal of equipment in connection with the expansion of a United States subsidiary		- - -	*150,000*
Minority Interest in a United States subsidiary		1,183,041	*1,408,442*
Capital and Surplus			
Capital Stock—authorized 2,500,000 common shares of no par value of which 2,200,000 shares are issued and outstanding	20,451,123		
Capital Surplus	1,726,565		
Distributable Surplus	14,175,064		
		36,352,752	*34,063,917*
		$65,527,694	*$63,262,840*

Approved on behalf of the Board,

E. P. TAYLOR, *Director.*

D. C. BETTS, *Director.*

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Breweries Limited.

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Breweries Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies for the year ended the 31st October 1949. In connection therewith, we tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and made a general review of the accounting methods and of the Profit and Loss and Surplus accounts for the year. The accounts of Brewing Corporation of America, included in the consolidated accounts attached hereto, have been examined and reported upon by Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Certified Public Accountants. The item Provision for Refund of Customers' Container Deposits appearing as a current liability in the accounts of Brewing Corporation of America has been reclassified as a non-current item. The net assets of Brewing Corporation of America represented approximately 15 per cent of the consolidated net assets as at the 31st October 1949. Based upon such examination and the report of Certified Public Accountants referred to above, we report that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with and that in our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss and Surplus accounts supplemented by the explanatory notes 1 to 9 appended thereto are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of Canadian Breweries Limited and Subsidiary Companies as at the 31st October 1949 and the results of operations for the year then ended according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies. We also report that, in our opinion, generally accepted accounting principles have been applied during the year, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year except as to the change in basis of conversion described in note 1, which we approve.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario,
22nd December 1949

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

CONSOLIDATED DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS

Balance at credit the 1st November 1948	$11,886,229
Net income for the year ended the 31st October 1949	6,688,835
	18,575,064
Dividends paid, totalling $2.00 per share	4,400,000
Balance at credit the 31st October 1949	$14,175,064

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Appeals To Small Investor, Cooperative Idea Grows

Less Risk, Surer Profits Through Diversification And Experienced Management

by Herbert C. Andreae

INVESTMENT funds, particularly those of the open end variety, have been making the news lately. What has made them particularly newsworthy is the extraordinary growth which the open-end investment trusts have experienced over the last decade, particularly in the United States.

The basic idea is not new. The pooling of small amounts of money by many investors so as to form a fund large enough to obtain wide diversification and at the same time expert management, was first put into practice over a century ago, but its growth was quite slow. Although open-end investment trusts were being established in the U.S. during the 1920's, it was the closed-end type of fund which enjoyed the greatest popularity.

The closed-end type of investment company is one which has a fixed capitalization which strictly limits the number of shares which may be issued. Once all the shares have been sold out of the company's treasury, they can only be bought on the open market.

As opposed to this, the open-end investment trust will issue new shares at any time and will also redeem the shares of its shareholders at their option. The shares which are thus bought or redeemed are not dealt with in the open market, but are instead acquired from the company directly or turned back to the company itself.

The price at which these transactions take place is determined by the break-up value of the shares at the time of the transaction. The break-up value is of course the amount which each share would be worth if the assets of an open-end investment company were liquidated and rateably distributed amongst the common shareholders.

The calculations of investment values which has to take place for each transaction would seem a staggering task to the ordinary investor. Fortunately, he never has to do the book-keeping himself. The open-end investment companies developed the technique of valuation a long time ago—to the point, in fact, where several of the large American institutions, with assets in the hundreds of millions of dollars, calculate their asset values twice a day on every market trading of the year.

The shares of closed-end investment companies are dealt with in the open market, so that a buyer will have to pay the price which a seller is willing to take irrespective of the exact break-up value of such shares. Their price therefore, like the price of nearly all other shares, is determined by the demand and supply for them at a particular time. The principal factor, of course, which influences the price of such shares is the value which lies behind them, but their market appraisal often varies widely from such values for reasons, among others, which may be connected with the capitalization of such closed-end companies.

Leverage

Closed-end investment companies which were formed in the 1920's often issued preferred shares in addition to their common shares. In this way a company could increase its investment capital without increasing the number of its common shares.

It so happened that the 1929 stock market crash took place at the very time when this type of investment company was enjoying its greatest popularity, and the value of the assets of many of these investment companies was seriously impaired for quite a while after. The companies whose common shares suffered the greatest decline in value were those which had had a high proportion of preferred shares or bonds in their capital set-up. But even the shares of those companies which had little or no senior capital suffered a decline which was greater than was warranted by the decline in the underlying assets.

Ever since the 1920's the shares of closed-end investment companies have in fact, with very few exceptions, sold at a discount from their break-up value. This discount, which may vary from 10 to 50 per cent of the asset value per share, has often been perplexing to the investor, and has added to the volatility of these stocks. It has also endowed them with unique profit possibilities, for the more speculatively minded.

Closed-end shares are often on the bargain counter. This speculative attraction comes about because the shares of closed-end investment companies usually move faster than the general market, both up and down. Although underlying assets are one of the considerations which influence the value of such shares, the state of market expectations is equally important. When investment spirit is low the market tends to over-discount future deterioration. As a result the shares of closed-end investment companies tend to sell about 40-50 per cent below their break-up value. So that a stock which might have a break-up value of $10.00 may be selling for as little as $6.00.

Shrewd Investor

As soon as the market improves, and the underlying assets increase in value, this discount begins to narrow. After a considerable rise, the break-up value of these same shares may be $15.00. By this time, however, the discount has tended to narrow, and may be as little as 20 per cent, so that the stock is now selling at $12.00. The shrewd investor, who bought these shares when the general market was low would, in this example, have doubled his money, while the general level of the market would have increased by only about 50 per cent. By the same token this shrewd investor had better watch out once the market starts to slacken off.

The average investor, who would rather be safe than sorry, is not likely to be attracted by such speculative lure, at least not in his more sober moments. The price stability which the shares of open-end investment companies offer him, along with the virtues of management and diversification, which are common to all investment company shares, are more likely to appeal to him.

Although open-end investment trusts in the United States and Canada count some of the largest institutional investors of the country amongst their shareholders, it is the service which they can render the many small investors which has won them such wide recognition.

The small investor is faced with a very real problem when he takes his dollars to market to invest.

Consider for instance the confusing multiplicity of choice which is open to the investor when he turns to the Toronto Stock Exchange. Presently this exchange lists the shares of over 868 different companies which have a total of 1,291,751,921 shares out-

—Gordon Jarrett

FOR SAFETY — *Diversification.*

standing with a quoted market value of $7,806,185,833. Each of these companies publishes an annual statement, and has done so for at least as long as it has been listed. Little wonder then, that many investors both large and small prefer to enlist the aid of a specialist when selecting their investments, in view of the immense amount of financial data which is available on each one of these.

In addition to the advantage which expert management provides, the benefit of diversification, which is a very important one, is also offered. Diversification has always been one of the keys to successful investment, and it has in the ordinary course of events been denied to the small investor because he lacked adequate funds.

Although open-end companies and

—Gordon W. Powley

BUT HOW TO CHOOSE? *The Toronto Stock Exchange trades in 863 issues.*

HERBERT C. ANDREAE *is associated with a group of Canadian investment companies.*

Business men *MUST get through!*

THE MASSEY-HARRIS PONY TRACTOR MOVES SNOW IN A HURRY...PAYS FOR ITSELF A HUNDRED WAYS IN OTHER SEASONS

When a farm or country estate is equipped with a Massey-Harris Pony Tractor, there is little delay in clearing lanes or driveways after a storm. The "Pony," with bulldozer blade, moves snow in expert fashion. Starts easily, and has enough power and weight to buck heavy drifts.

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Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable January 16, 1950 to shareholders of record at close of business January 5, 1950.

(Signed) W. S. Barber,
Secretary-Treasurer.

closed-end companies both provide these two advantages equally well, there is an important distinction between them when it comes to the price stability of their shares. Since the price of open-end investment shares is strictly regulated by the change in the value of their investment portfolios, and since these portfolios are invested in a great variety of carefully selected securities, they tend to change perhaps less than the recognized market indices, and considerably less than the shares of open-end companies. This feature makes the shares of open-end companies particularly suitable to the temperament of many investors who like stability of principal as well as stability of income.

Large Investor

The distinctive method of buying and selling which the open-end investment companies follow has another advantage which appeals particularly to the larger investor. Because the open-end investment companies can at any time quote a price at which its shares may be bought or sold, the large shareholder is in a more liquid position than he might be if he were trying to dispose of a large block of stock of almost any other company.

Although American markets can offer the investor a greater number and variety of investment companies, Canadian markets are well represented in this field. There are at least 23 investment companies in Canada whose shares are regularly traded in, and whose assets total well over $120,000,000. This total includes open-end companies as well as closed-end companies of every shade of investment attraction.

In Canada as in the United States however, the growth has of late been in the open-end companies, where the rate of increase has been very swift in recent years indeed. The progress which these companies have made in selling their shares to the public is spectacular when set side by side with the record of the closed-end companies. But on this score the two types of companies are not strictly comparable. The marketing technique employed by the open-end funds allows for continuous selling, which greatly favors their growth as against the growth of closed-end companies.

Open-End Growth

Although the closed-end type of investment funds do serve the needs of a certain class of investors, it looks as if the open-end funds will outgrow them in Canada as they have in the United States. Their technique is more modern, and better suited to the day when equity capital must more and more be raised from that huge potential class of investors who still shun the stock market.

These potential investors stay out of the market mainly because of their inexperience in investing, and their distrust of their own ability to weigh properly the risk factors involved in making their investment. Because it serves their need so well, the cooperative type of investment company is likely to become to an even greater extent their most favored medium of investment.

business angle

Cures for Trade Troubles

LAST week two good Canadians, M. J. Coldwell, national leader of the CCF, and James Muir, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, offered carefully-considered suggestions for dealing with the international dollar shortage that is now seriously upsetting Canada's export trade.

The respective proposals make an interesting contrast. Mr. Muir told us what we ought to do, Mr. Coldwell what we probably shall do. One is deflationary, the other inflationary.

The CCF leader, in a speech to the Winnipeg Canadian Club, suggested that to retain as much as possible of the British market, Canada should let Britain pay for some of her purchases in pounds instead of dollars. The Canadian Government would hold these pounds for investment in Britain or for the purchase of British goods. The Canadian producers of the goods sold to Britain would be paid in dollars "made available from our budgetary surplus or from the Bank of Canada."

It would be inflationary, Mr. Coldwell said, but even so it might be better than having "unsold farm surpluses causing ruinously low prices and consequent unemployment in our industrial areas." Coldwell also urged the stoppage of all "luxury" travel to the United States and of all unnecessary imports from it, and a drastic reduction of our tariffs against sterling area goods. He complained that so far the Canadian Government has done nothing effective to encourage British imports into Canada.

The issuance of Canadian dollars for Britain's purchasing of Canadian goods would indeed be inflationary, but we may believe that given a choice, the vast majority of Canadians who have enjoyed good times for ten years or more and seen inflation kept in check by exceptionally good financial management would be more than disposed to take a chance. The Government and the labor unions know this. Though it would be the primrose path of finance, we shall quite possibly adopt the Coldwell expedient or something very like it, simply because the only real alternative is the economically sound but severe proposal made by Mr. Muir.

Five-Point Program

Speaking at the annual meeting of his bank's shareholders, Muir presented a five-point program for the revival of world trade, based on an elimination of all currency exchange controls. First, he said, the nations should re-learn a basic lesson of the first world war, and settle their war debts, which today, thanks to lend-lease and Hyde Park, are largely confined to £3,500 millions which Britain owes to India and Egypt. These debts were incurred in the common cause and there should be common action to remove them and thereby the greatest single threat to the stability of the pound.

Second, for a certain fixed period, controls should be washed out and the market be allowed to determine the rates of exchange, except for government pegging against violent movements due to speculative capital flows. Third, at the end of this period of free-market valuation, currencies should be stabilized at the rates which the free market has determined. In this way the errors of over- and under-valuation that doomed the return to gold in the 1920's could be avoided.

Stable Exchange Rates

Fourth, having stabilized exchange rates at the level decreed by the free market, the world would have to adopt some device to keep it that way, the gold standard or some equivalent that retained its essential features. Fifth, the gold standard (or its equivalent) must be made to work by the proper discipline, not only of debtor, but of creditor nations as well. This would require a return to the two basic requirements of responsible creditor nations: vigorous international lending and free trade.

Though the Muir program is scarcely challengeable on economic grounds, it will not be accepted or acted upon in its entirety because governments and peoples are not politically and psychologically ready to accept the deflationary readjustments involved—even though it seems to become more evident every day that world economic rehabilitation cannot be achieved without them. With Communism so aggressive, the governments of western nations would not dare to propose corrective measures that required prolonged downward adjustment of living standards.

Nevertheless the Muir proposals are of great importance and value, not only because they light a road where, perhaps, some had begun to doubt that a road existed, but also because they show that it can be travelled step by step.

by
P. M. Richards

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

Dividend No. 250

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager

Montreal, Que.
January 10, 1950

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These Bonds will be a direct obligation of the Canadian National Railway Company, the Capital Stock of which is owned by Canada, and under authority of the Parliament of Canada payment of the principal of these Bonds and of the interest thereon will be guaranteed unconditionally by the Government of Canada. A copy of the guarantee will be endorsed on each Bond.

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Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

CANADA will probably have to take further cuts on her sales to Britain, it was indicated last week in a British memorandum submitted to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Britain is whittling down her dollar expenditures in anticipation of cutbacks in Marshall aid this year and next and final elimination of such aid in 1952, and to this end will further reduce her dollar purchases of wheat and other foods, tobacco, timber, pulp and paper.

Canadian producers are pressing the Government for subsidies and other supports, and labor unions are asking for early implementation of reserved public works programs to create jobs. Ottawa replies that (1) much of the current unemployment (300,000 claimed by labor, 275,000 admitted by Ottawa) is due to growth of the labor force rather than to decrease in the number of jobs; (2) that the Department of Public Works will boost its spending by around one hundred million dollars this year.

Meanwhile the Department of Trade and Commerce and other agencies of Government are eagerly exploring new markets for possible sales of Canadian surplus products; a good one which came up last week was the prospective sale of about 17,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Government of Spain for payment in U.S. dollars. Spain recently bought 900,000 bushels of western and Ontario wheat. It is of interest to note that Spain still owes Canada, or rather Canadian industry, about $500,000 for goods supplied during the Spanish civil war, 1936-39. But Franco is disinclined to pay for goods which aided the government he ousted.

All-over Canadian business activity continues at a high level, but retail sales are currently declining in areas where production has been sharply affected locally by contraction of export sales, and local pockets of unemployment are becoming larger.

On the bullish side, a particularly encouraging announcement last week was that Canada's merchandise exports to the United States in November exceeded imports from that country by $8,600,000. The last favorable balance occurred just a year earlier, in November 1948, when it amounted to $1,000,000.

Labor:

FAMILIAR RING

THOUGH not loud, it had a familiar ring. There was something 1930-ish about news on the labor front. In Toronto last week *The Telegram* sent a reporter to live with the unemployed for a first hand report to readers. In other circles, among labor leaders particularly, the familiar cry that the "Government should be something," *i.e.* public works, was being raised.

The general uneasiness seemed to be piling up. Perhaps the Minister of Agriculture had started the snowball by his laments over the diminished U.K. food market, but whatever the cause of the uneasiness, every adjustment to changed trade conditions, every repercussion of U.S. strikes and even seasonal slow-downs in some industries were being rolled into a gigantic snowball hurtling to the bottom of a hill which some enterprising cartoonist had yet to label "Depression."

Actually, people were trying to look too far ahead, and because they could not see anything at that distance, had let their imagination conjure up a fair-sized monster sitting astride the bridge we had not yet reached.

But to the 275,000 (Government estimate) or 300,000 (labor's estimate) unemployed, the situation was critical. From the humanitarian point of view there was a good deal to be concerned about. Some Canadians were being denied one of the "freedoms" for which they had gone to war; and besides this, old and quite senseless rumblings about foreigners taking Canadians' jobs were being revived at

The University of Manitoba
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Applications are invited for the purpose of filling a vacancy which will occur on September 1st, 1950. Rank, either Associate Professorship or Assistant Professorship, depending on qualifications and experience. Field of specialisation required is Taxonomy and Plant Ecology.

Particulars regarding salary, etc. to be obtained from Professor W. Leach, Chairman of the Department of Botany. The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to whom also applications should be sent.

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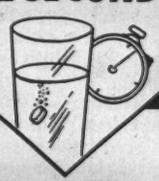

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BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 347

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 10th January, 1950.

NEW
MONT ROSA
EVERBEARING RUNNERLESS
DWARF BUSH
STRAWBERRY

Fruits from seed the first year: easily grown. Bush form, about one foot high. No runners. Hardy perennial. Bears abundantly from early summer till killing frost. Has an intense luscious flavor and aroma like that of wild strawberry; rich and juicy. Neat compact bushy growth makes it highly ornamental as well as valuable in vegetable, fruit or flower garden, borders etc. A showy pot plant too. Though smaller than commercial strawberries Mont Rosa is the largest fruiting of any variety we know from seed, surpassing the popular sole.nacher and similar types. Its unique bush form and exquisite flavor place it in a class by itself for every home garden. Seed supply is limited. Order early. (Pkt. 25c) (3 pkts. 50c) postpaid.

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

exactly the wrong time. External trade difficulties had made Canadian industry of all kinds more dependent on the domestic market — and a healthy domestic market needed the lift large scale immigration could give it.

From a strictly economic point of view, however, there was less cause for concern. The cold light of statistics dispelled the shadows. Even with 300,000 unemployed, the number of jobless would be only six per cent of the total labor force. In 1933 the jobless comprised 33 per cent of the total labor force. So in spite of the fact that, among the total labor force, the percentage of jobless for this period had risen by perhaps 3 per cent since 1948, the unemployment situation was not alarming—it could be explained as adjustment rather than basic business instability.

U.K. business

Trade:

EXPORT DIVERSION

THE 18TH of September, 1949, is not only the focal point of the year, but also a date to be remembered in British financial history. Even after some months have elapsed, it is impossible to say definitely whether it marks the beginning of real recovery or the acceleration of an economic decline which was never completely arrested after the war.

The basic fact is that diversion of exports to the Dollar Area has not been on a large enough scale.

It was evident that production could not be boosted sufficiently to fill the gap, so goods which would have been absorbed in other markets had to be diverted to the dollar countries. The diversion, the financial experts are agreed, should have taken goods from the home market and from soft-currency markets abroad.

But capital programs and personal expenditure at home have not been curtailed enough to provide appreciably more for export, while the continued release of sterling balances to non-dollar creditors overseas has kept their demand for British goods at a volume which did not allow any appreciable diversion to dollar areas.

The increase in output was roughly five per cent. It allowed an increase in overseas sales of such basic goods as coal and steel and various engineering products, for the national investment program was eased to relieve inflationary pressure. But the public, regardless of exhortations, continued to buy consumer goods without restraint, and instead of saving to restore equilibrium it drew substantially on its existing savings.

Those who argue that equilibrium is being restored point to the expansion of output, steady if unspectacular, and to the check to the expansion of purchasing power, which (as measured by bank deposits and the note circulation) was practically unchanged over the year as a whole. The prophets of doom argue that equilibrium in this sense is not enough, and they point to the disastrous experience between the "phoney equilibrium" of the first quarter of 1949, and devaluation in the third quarter as a warning.

Power—
for Industry and Homes

For more than thirty years Great Lakes Power Company, Limited and its predecessors have provided the hydro-electric power which has been the basis of the development of industry in the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and the surrounding territory.

In December 1949 Great Lakes Power Corporation Limited acquired substantially all the fixed assets and water power rights of Great Lakes Power Company, Limited. The assets so acquired have been leased to the Company which will continue to operate the utility.

The main consumers of power are the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, Algoma Ore Properties Limited and Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited.

Great Lakes Power Corporation Limited has outstanding $8,000,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds. We offer as principals the new issue of—

Great Lakes Power Corporation Limited

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Due December 30th, 1969

Denominations: $500 and $1,000

Price: 100 and interest, to yield 4.50%

A prospectus detailing the earnings, assets and operations of the Corporation will be furnished upon request.

Mail or telephone orders receive prompt attention.

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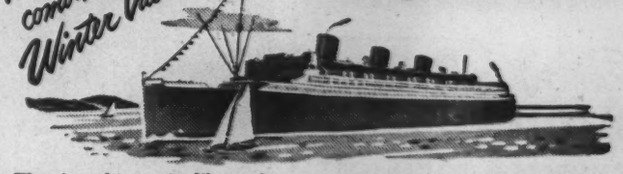

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43RD CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

A dividend of fifteen cents (.15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 1, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business January 31, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas.
Brantford, Ont., January 10, 1950.

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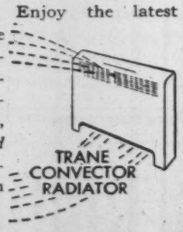

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U.S. business

Coal:

HOME HEATING HIT

SUPPLIES of home-heating soft coal are getting dangerously low due to continued management-union differences in the coal industry. Estimates of how long their above-ground stocks would last if real cold weather arrives range from a week for a Detroit operator to the middle of January for one in Washington. Supplies of hard coal and industrial soft coal are somewhat better. Most utilities and big industrial users don't appear particularly concerned about an immediate shortage.

Steel:

EXPANSION

UNITED States Steel Corp. has moved a step nearer to the long-rumored construction of an integrated Eastern seaboard steel mill. This giant steel concern has quietly announced the purchase of a 3,800-acre site for a plant on the Delaware River near Philadelphia. Such a mill at present prices for steel-making facilities might cost $200,000,000, according to trade estimates.

Big Steel long has labored under a competitive disadvantage on the Atlantic seaboard owing to the fact that Bethlehem Steel, second largest steel concern in the States, has a huge tidewater plant in Maryland. This has made it necessary for Big Steel to absorb freight charges of several dollars a ton to meet Bethlehem's delivered price in New York, New England and in the export market. For several years Big Steel has been carrying on exploratory work in Venezuela and other foreign lands to locate adequate reserves for an Eastern seaboard mill.

Acquisition of foreign ore in Venezuela or Canada for use in a seaboard plant would enable U.S. Steel to conserve its high grade Minnesota ore reserves for possible use in the event of a future war.

The purchase of this steel-mill site takes on additional interest because of the recent decision by Republic, National, Armco, Youngstown and several other American steel concerns to participate in financing development of the Timmins-Hanna Canadian iron-ore project. It is assumed in trade circles that Big Steel made provision for future ore requirements of an eastern mill before acquiring the site of the proposed plant. Progress in opening up the Labrador-Quebec ore development may have spurred Big Steel into action.

—Globe and Mail

BEN FAIRLESS: *His U.S. Steel Corporation builds on Eastern seaboard.*

press

CHILD'S-EYE VIEW

A COMMERCIAL ARTIST with a yen to produce a comic strip is as common as a reporter who would like to write a novel or a play. The obstacles are usually the same: he has neither the time to develop his ideas nor the financial reserves to give up a job while he devotes all his time to pursuing his art.

Bob Kaell, art director for the business magazines at Consolidated Press in Toronto, and Sam Zimmerman, commercial artist, conceived the idea of a comic strip three years ago. As fathers they had difficulty reading the comics to their children.

"Most of the so-called kids' comics are based on hashed-over adult gags," they said. "We thought there should be some comics springing directly and spontaneously from situations involving children. We wanted to create a comic that would appeal to adults, but that could be read to children. We approached the subject from a child's-eye view."

Together they worked nights and weekends on a few dozen strips of a cartoon named "Dear Arthur." (Each has a son named Arthur.) Then they looked for a market. Now, after bucking for three years resistance to an unknown, unsyndicated strip, they have signed contracts with 16 Canadian and U.S. daily publishers.

"Do you think you'll run out of ideas?" asked Bob Farquharson, Managing Editor of *The Globe and Mail,* who has encouraged several other Canadian artists. "Not as long as people keep having children," said the cartoonists.

HELP WANTED

THE JUDGES in the Canadian University Press annual competition (SN Jan. 17) were especially interested in the editorial pages. Any newspaper with adequate resources and professional guidance, they said, could publish a slick journal that was attractive to the eye. But they looked to the editorial page for an insight into the student mind.

The Bracken Trophy for the best editorial of the year went to *The Sheaf* (Saskatchewan) and its editor, Jack Stedmond. Its editorials dealt with the usual subjects such as student council rows, ISS, NFCUS, and intra-faculty rivalry, but tackled many off-campus issues. Editorials in some of the papers suffered by being too wordy and too heavy.

Limited financial resources cripple some of the smaller papers, which have fewer publications than the big varsity ones, and are placed on sale. *The Fulcrum* (Ottawa) and *The Carleton,* in spite of the colleges' journalism course, appealed to students for help in turning out the paper.

Among the smaller newspapers, *The Silhouette* (McMaster), was first for the Jacques Bureau Trophy, and *Le Carabin* (Laval) was the best French paper.

DEAR ARTHUR: *a new idea.*

then and now

Appointments

Wishart Flett Spence, 45, of Toronto and Ottawa, son of the late Senator James H. Spence, and **R. I. Ferguson,** 54, Toronto, have been appointed judges in the Trial Division of the Ontario Supreme Court.

J. H. Wesson, re-elected for his 13th term as President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. (Erroneously listed in SN Jan. 10.)

Marriages

Margaret Mary Klersy of Toronto to **Raymond A. Schroth** of Brooklyn, N.Y., son of the publisher of *The Brooklyn Eagle;* in Toronto.

Retirements

Andrew W. Robb, from President of The Halifax Herald Ltd., publisher of *The Halifax-Chronicle-Herald* and *The Halifax Mail-Star.*

Deaths

Walter Bernard Kingsmill, 74, legal practitioner in Toronto for 45 years and Honorary President of the Royal Military College Club of Canada.

Morgan Eastman, 59, Vice-president of McConnell, Eastman and Company and President of the Canadian Association of Advertising Agencies in Toronto.

Lt. Col. Edgar E. A. Dolron, 38, assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the NB military area, after playing with Army Headquarters team in the Fredericton Intermediate Hockey League.

John Walker, 82, Indian musician and carpenter who organized the first Indian band in Caughnawaga, Que.

Philip Daniel Macarow, 53, a Vice-president and Director of McKim Advertising Ltd; in Montreal following a short illness. A former contributor to SN.

by and large

■ Current male teen-age fad, the "boogie" haircut, does not impress County Magistrate Martin of Toronto. Ordering William Pinto, 20, to pay a fine of $25 and costs or spend a month in jail for stealing an illuminated sign atop a taxicab, he admonished: "Why don't you get yourself a proper haircut—coming into court looking like a girl!"

■ Watched by a constable, a Winnipeg New Year's reveller sauntered down the main drag, majestically putting a nickel in each parking meter.

■ In Montreal, operators of a diaper service reported to police the disappearance of $4,000-worth of diapers, most of them dirty, from one of their trucks.

■ Two Edmonton policemen had to chase a pig through city streets when it escaped from a truck. They then called the Black Maria and drove the pig to the nearest packing plant.

■ Traditional "bobby" helmets are fast disappearing in Canada. At a recent Police Commission Meeting in Winnipeg, funds were included in the 1950 budget for the purchase of flat caps for men on the beat. The city's cruiser-car officers already wear flat caps because the high helmet didn't give them enough head room. This will leave Victoria, BC, as the only Canadian city still claiming kinship with the original Bow Street Runners.

■ In dealing with Baby Bonuses, the Department of Health and Welfare is enlivened time and again by correspondence. For example:

"I am sending my marriage certificate and six children. I had seven and one died, which was baptized on half a sheet of paper by the Rev. Thomas."

"Please send my money at once as I need it badly. I have fallen into error with the landlady."

"I am forwarding my marriage certificate and my two children, one of which is a mistake, as you can see."

"The baby chewed up half of our family allowance cheque. Can I get a new cheque to pay the doctor?"

■ Judgment was reserved in Calgary Court in the case of the wrong bear hide, brought by Dr. H. N. Jennings, against A. S. Wolfe, Edmonton taxidermist. The Calgary physician and big-game hunter claims $5,000, saying the bear he killed with five bullets "realized my lifetime ambition" and was 7′ 11″ from nose to tail and "almost as wide." The hide he received was only 6′ 4″ and 31″ across the shoulders with no bullet holes.

■ Theodore Tetreault, of Montreal, gave evidence in the preliminary hearing of Jean Gauthier, accused of theft. Tetreault said he let Gauthier share his hotel room because he was sorry for him when he learned he was an out-of-work sailor. He also let him help sew $1,200 into the waist seam of a pair of trousers. Next morning he awoke to find his roommate gone —and the trousers.

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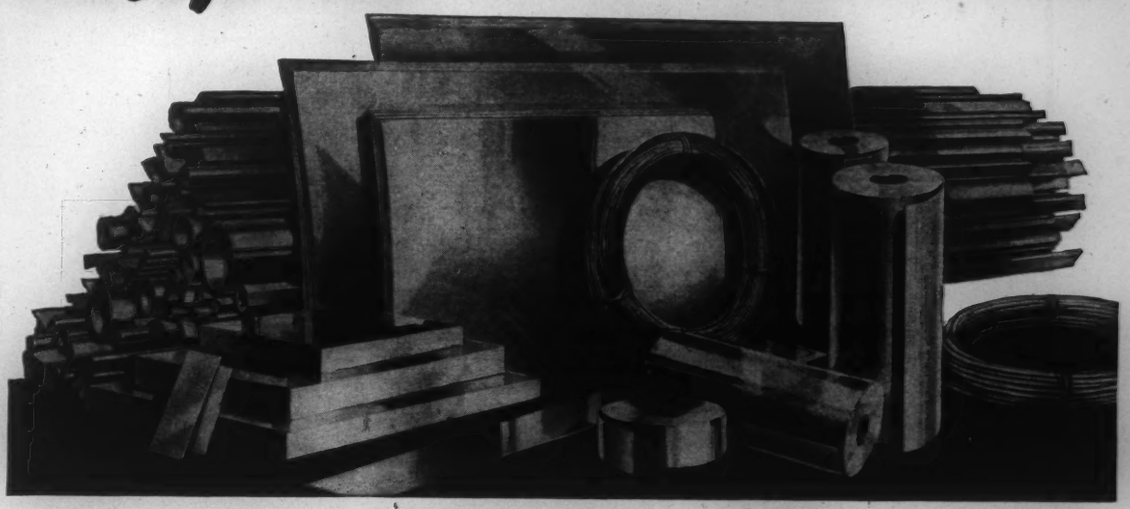

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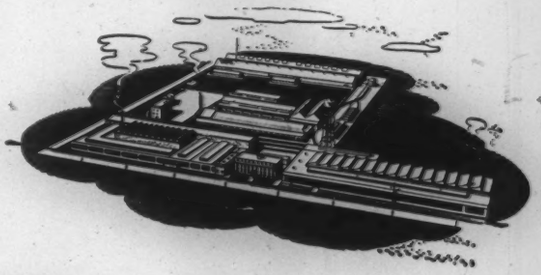

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